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Committee Permanent

WASHINGTON—After withholding action since last October, the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week finally approved the promotion recommendations by the President for 13 of the 14 proposed advancements. The committee's approval will now go to the Senate for confirmation.

Committee action was hastened by the appearance of Gen. George C. Marshall at a special session. The general stated that confirmation delay was undermining the morale of the Army in that it questioned his judgment in making the recommendations for permanent peace-time promotions.

Approved by the committee were permanent promotions to the rank of major general for Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces; Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff under Gen. George C. Marshall; Lt. Gen. Jonathan N. Wainwright, now a prisoner of the Japanese, and Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding American troops in Burma, India and China.

Officers approved for advancement to the permanent Army rank of brigadier general, together with their present rank, were:

Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, lieutenant colonel, Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, colonel, Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, lieutenant colonel, infantry; Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, lieutenant colonel, Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, colonel, Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, colonel, infantry; Maj. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery; Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, lieutenant colonel, infantry, and Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, lieutenant colonel, infantry.

The committee passed over the nomination of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton.

The committee this week also approved a permanent grade of brigadier general for Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administrator and director of reemployment and retraining of the Office of War Mobilization.

100 Million V-Mail Letters Sent From Britain to States

WASHINGTON—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Wednesday received the 100,000,000th V-mail letter to be dispatched to the United States from the United Kingdom the War Department announced.

The letter, from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, informed General Marshall that "100 million times soldiers of the European theater have used V-mail to send a message home."

Churchill's League Would Be 'Armed to the Teeth'

WASHINGTON—In a speech before the House of Commons Wednesday, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told Britons that whatever post-armistice world organization was set up it must include an international body similar to the League of Nations, but armed to the teeth to insure peace and nonaggression.

"We intend to set up a world order equipped with all the necessary attributes of power in order to prevent the breaking out of wars or the long planning of them by restless and ambitious nations" he told MPs.

"There must be a world council of great states which will emerge from this war who will have to keep in being a minimum standard of armaments to preserve the peace, and a world assembly of all the powers.

"It must be based upon rules of law which uphold the principles of justice and fair play, which protect the weak against the strong, if the weak will have justice on their side."

Until an armistice and such an organization is achieved, the Atlantic Charter "remains the guiding

stars

Americans Cut Appian Way; Air Fleets Hammer Europe



UNDERSECRETARY of War Robert Patterson grimaces as he fires a rifle grenade during the course of a tour of the 97th Infantry Division at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. The Undersecretary also tried his hand at a big howitzer, a mortar and a bazooka.

—Signal Corps Photo.

Some GI Bill of Rights Differences Ironed Out

WASHINGTON—While the Senate Finance Committee will not be in conference session until next week some differences between the Senate and House on the "GI Bill of Rights" already have been ironed out and the measure is not expected to encounter obstacles to create undue delay in its coming before the two bodies for final action.

Highly important was the agreement of the conferees to the House increase in government-guaranteed loans for World War II veterans from \$1,500 to \$2,500, the funds to be used for the purchase or building of homes or purchase of farms or

small businesses. The loans will come through the Veterans Administration, utilizing funds of Government agencies, and with interest limited to three per cent per annum.

Unemployment Compensation

While the Senate has approved a year's unemployment compensation and the House asks for 26 weeks as a maximum, there is a report that agreement will be reached on 40 weeks. The conferees also will thresh out the differences on the amount of unemployment compensation, the House having set the amount at a straight \$20 a week while the Senate has a sliding scale from \$15 to \$25.

Provision that veterans on strike be denied compensation remains in the Bill, an amendment in the House to strike out having been defeated.

Educational Provisions

The bill provides that veterans may attend schools of their own choice for a maximum of four years at government expense, with tuition and other fees not to exceed \$500 annually. There is also a provision for the payment of a maintenance allowance of \$50 a month and \$75 a month if the veteran has dependents. Veterans who were 24 years of age or older at the time of entering service, must show that their war service interfered with their schooling, or that they need a refresher course. The veteran may attend a trade or vocational school of his own choice, provided the school is approved by state educational authorities or by the Veterans Administration. The Senate bill did not require a showing that education was interfered with by war service.

When Senate conferees enter session next week, they will take up possible agreement to a House provision that any benefits received by veterans under the bill should be deducted from any bonus they might be given after the war. Some Senators contend that as the bonus would have to be decided upon after the war, the present Congress should not bind a future Congress.

Among clauses of the Bill already passed (See "BILL OF RIGHTS," Page 16)

WASHINGTON—The new Allied push in Italy continues with striking successes, with the vaunted Hitler line being smashed through at several points. American forces, which had withdrawn from Terracina, the coastal end of the line, early in the week, recaptured it on Wednesday and are now working their way northward along the historic Appian way.

Canadian units smashed through the Hitler line at its strongest point and have raced on five miles beyond Ponterivo, threatening to trap large German garrisons there and at Aquino, two of the strongest fortress towns in the German defense belt.

Congressional Medal Goes to 2nd Lt. Craig

CAMP ATTERBURY, Ind.—Posthumous award of the Medal of Honor will be made to Robert Craig, of Toledo, O., a second lieutenant in the Third Infantry, for his heroism in deliberately drawing the fire of nearly a hundred enemy guns so that his platoon might withdraw to safety. The presentation will be made here to his father, William F. Craig.

On July 11, 1943, at Favoretta, Sicily, Lieutenant Craig's company found itself blocked by fire from a concealed gun. He and Cpl. James Hill, finally locating the gun, crawled to within 35 yards of the emplacement before the Nazis discovered them.

Then, recounts Corporal Hill, "Lieutenant Craig yelled at me to cover him. He ran head-on through the machine-gun fire till he reached the gun and killed all three of the crew with his carbine."

This allowed the company to advance rapidly, but later in the day Craig and the platoon found themselves ambushed by a large group of Germans. The Yanks were on a slope on which there was absolutely no protection.

"Electing to sacrifice himself so that his platoon might carry on the battle, he ordered his men to withdraw to the cover of the crest while he drew the enemy fire to himself." He charged forward about 75 yards and opened fire, killing 5 and wounding at least 3 more before he in turn fell before the concentrated fire of the hundred Nazi guns.

ASF Exhibit Compares Yank, Axis Equipment

WASHINGTON—To show Americans just where their war money is going, the Army Service Forces this week built miniature battlefields, allowed civilians to peek at new or restricted materiel, and raced American and enemy equipment in a Weapons for War exhibition in Potomac Park.

Chief attraction was the Ordnance section. Here were a German Tiger Tank, a six-barreled projector or "screaming meemie," and the portable Jap flamethrowers used on Corregidor.

The American counters of these weapons were shown too—the 4.2-inch chemical mortar—effective against the rocket projector, and the new 130-mm. antiaircraft gun. Other antiaircraft weapons, vehicles, light and heavy artillery, small arms, bombs, and ammunition were also in Ordnance's display.

A number of GIs showed audiences how the weapons worked. Sgt. Charles E. Kelly and Lt. Ernest Childers, veteran Italian campaign holders of the Medal of Honor, were featured demonstrators.

Rides on Transportation Corps "ducks" were available to civilians for the price of a bond. A 168-foot Freight Passenger vessel, anchored in the Tidal Basin, was also a TC exhibit.

Quartermaster soldiers dug foxholes, put up barbed wire and other obstacles in the "Nazi Village"

American forces from the Anzio Beachheads have broken through the enemy lines in that area and have crossed the Appian way south of Cisterna, blocking any passage of supplies or reinforcements for the German forces in the 30 miles intervening between that center and the Hitler line forces to the South. Bitter fighting is going on for Cisterna. The Yanks have blasted their way through the intricate German defenses of the area to within half a mile of the town square.

This leaves only one difficult means of escape for the hardpressed Germans from the Allied nutcracker—a secondary winding road across the Italian waist to the Via Castilina—and a swift American column advancing through the mountains north of Terracina is within three miles of blocking that artery.

In the North British armies are ramming into the defenses anchoring the enemy line which for so many weeks has compressed the beachheads.

Allied air fleets have continued to blast enemy installations all over Western Europe. Berlin has suffered two further attacks. Vienna in Austria has been bombed. On Monday the greatest Allied bombing and fighting force ever sent on a single mission, comprised of 4,000 bombers, with the usual number of accompanying fighters, dropped 5,500 tons of bombs at widely-scattered strategic points, meeting only token defense. The Germans themselves admit that the French railroad systems is in complete chaos. Countless locomotives have been destroyed, as well as junction points, key rail centers, and bridges. The whole hydro-electric system of France is admittedly out of commission. Coastal defense installations have been blasted repeatedly.

Success in Burma

In Burma Allied forces have made amazing progress, considering the prevailing monsoon conditions. Brig. (See "WAR SUMMARY," Page 16)

Stimson Reports 161,113 Casualties

WASHINGTON.—Total Army casualties to May 6 were reported by Secretary Stimson Thursday as follows:

28,159 killed.
65,779 wounded.
35,496 missing.
31,779 taken prisoner.
Total casualties 161,113. Of the wounded, 38,866 have returned to duty.

where 8 Yanks, 6 "Germans," and 4 "Japs" battled each other daily to show folks how much GI uniforms have to take. Other Quartermaster exhibits showed enemy insignia, equipment, and food—including sample Japanese combat rations.

At the camouflaged Engineer Map Reproduction Trailer visitors found red, white, and blue souvenir maps of the exhibition grounds. Nearby, the Corps' new beach tractor, weighing 21 tons, lifted a small 2½-ton airborne bulldozer into the air, and Engineer soldiers staged contests between American and captured enemy machine tools.

A three-dimensional exhibit reproducing the chemical tactics used in the Battle of Goon Hill, Sicily, the screening of Palermo Harbor, and the taking of a Jap bunker on Tarawa was Chemical Warfare Service's chief contribution to "Weapons of War."

Audiences saw captured German and Jap films run from the projectors of Signal Corpsmen who also showed them how wire and radio communications worked.

Copies of Army Times are made available to all Army hospitals through the American Red Cross.



SPORTING a Fuhrer-like mustache and bearing a striking resemblance to his boss this Nazi prisoner poses in Italy with MP William Spalding. The super-man doesn't look too unhappy about being captured but at that, he can't match his captor's grin. —Signal Corps Photo.

Youths Are Favored for Combat, But Seniors Also Play Big Part

WASHINGTON—Probabilities of physical fitness favor youth in the combat replacements, although men in and above the upper Selective Service ages are serving the armed forces by the million in assignments they fill as well as their juniors, according to a report this week by the Office of War Information.

Based on records compiled from the files of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Selective Service, it is shown that the average enlisted man in the armed forces is approximately 25.1 years old; in the Army 25.78; in the Navy, 23.50; in the Marine Corps, 23.50.

It is pointed out that age ratios in previous wars are not comparable because they include officers and record the age at the time he entered the Army. On this basis, average age in the Union Army in the Civil War was 25.54 and average for the last war was 24.89.

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New Field Jackets For Yanks In ETO

WASHINGTON—American soldiers in the European Theater of Operations will be issued a new wool field jacket, made of olive drab serge, shortly after manufacturers start work on contracts to be let by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot next week, the War Department announced.

The new jacket is designed primarily for combat, but also may be worn for dress, and in the latter use will take the place of the enlisted men's olive drab coat, according to the Quartermaster Corps, under whose direction the new garment was developed. The garment is similar to the battle dress of the British Army, which has proved practicable both in combat and for dress wear.

Made of 18-ounce wool serge, in dark olive drab shade, the new jacket is lined with Albert twill. It has a convertible collar which may be turned up tight around the neck. Shoulder pads are constructed so as to be easily washable.

The jacket has two inside pockets and two outside breast patch pockets with flaps. It has a fly front, and the sleeves are equipped with an adjustable, shirt-type closure. The waist is adjustable by means of side buckles and tabs. It may be worn with regular wool serge trousers or wool field trousers. It is designed so that it may be worn over a high-neck sweater and under the new

M-1943 cotton field jacket.

The initial procurement of the new jacket calls for almost 4,000,000 garments, to be delivered with all possible speed. The Quartermaster Corps pointed out that the wholehearted cooperation of all branches of industry capable of producing the jackets—coat makers, jacket makers, overcoat makers, and many others—will be needed to meet requirements.

Queen Wants Bright Lights

CAMP SWIFT, Tex.—Hundreds of requests for pictures of Miss Betti Friedel coming into the Special Service Office of the 102D Infantry Division commanded by Brig. Gen. Frank A. Keating are fast changing Betti's title as "Queen and Sweetheart of the 102D" to "Pin-up Girl of the Ozarks."

Recently escorted to the coronation seat to be crowned "Queen and



QUEEN BETTI

Sweetheart" of the 102d Division's musical hit, "Ozark Kapers" Miss Friedel, University of Texas co-ed, gracefully accepted a thunderous ovation which gave her the nod over 25 other lovely University contestants. Her charm and beauty are only exceeded by a dazzling personality that should take her far following her graduation from college this year.

Miss Friedel is studying drama at the University and it is understood that she seeks a spot in the bright lights of the entertainment world when her course is terminated. If the 102D Division has anything to say about it she'll be a top notcher on the nation's marquees.

Not Army Material Examiners Tell Curious Sergeant

CAMP BEALE, Calif.—Sgt. Larry Porter is wondering if he is commando material or a 4-F.

On a recent furlough he called on a friend at the office of the examining board. In the mood for a joke, Porter stripped down and got in line with a group of inductees, just to see what would happen.

"Your eyes are too weak and, besides, you're not in very good physical condition," he was told. "We can't take you."

Unofficial Way to Transfer From Infantry to Artillery

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Because his father was in the cavalry as a master sergeant during the last war, S/Sgt. Robert Rowe has had a hankering to make the horse-riding outfit.

It was not until he found a lousey, flea-bitten Italian jackass that his long-time aspirations were fulfilled. Rowe discovered the equine half-breed grazing in an olive orchard and captured it.

It was skinny and scrawny, hardly able to hold up its drooping ears. It scarcely resembled a cavalry mount.

Because the animal had been left behind by the Germans and captured by Rowe, it is considered a prisoner of war and is entitled to the same treatment that Allied pack animals receive.

Using that argument, Rowe has been able to draw regular mule rations for the animal. Within a few days the jackass began to take on new color. He lost his old shabby coat of hair and acquired a glistening appearance.

"Rosy Number Two" is the name given the animal at the official christening.

Tied a couple of terraces up from Rowe's tent, the jackass is used

many times during a day to carry the sergeant up the mountain. "Rosy" is a good article to have around when moving, for she can carry all a soldier's clothing and equipment.

Ordinary mule feed isn't enough for "Rosy" anymore. She demands the same ration candy the men get.

THE JAPANESE NAVY has banned the shipment of gift parcels to soldiers and sailors on the fighting fronts by reason of "increasing difficulties in transport."

The Army Quiz

1. The youngest general in the Army is 35. Do you know who he is?

2. You know, of course, what a Navy PT is. But is an Air Force PT—

A. A pilot of a towing plane?
B. A Primary Trainer?
C. A professor of tactics?

3. No heavier than air plane can remain aloft at zero miles per hour. True? False?

4. The Nazi radio boasted recently that their anti invasion defenses have been reinforced by "Floating Hedgehogs." Would you say that these are—

A. A new type of Axis submarine?
B. Chains of rafts carrying barb-wire barriers?
C. Obsolete naval vessels armed with anti-aircraft artillery?

5. Last week the Navy's Cominch, "Cinpac," and "Comsopac" met on the Pacific to map future Pacific strategy. Can you explain who was there?

6. In the Army's official list of abbreviations the letters "BI" appear. Does this stand for—

A. Bombing Infantry?
B. Branch Immaturity?
C. Infantry Brigade?

7. Last week Allied forces in Italy captured Cassino and smashed the Gustav line. Do you know when American troops made their first landing in Italy?

8. "Oscars" are used in the training of airborne troops. Is an "Oscar"—

A. A prize given to the man making the best jumps.
B. A booby prize handed to the GI who is reluctant to jump?
C. A steel and rope dummy used to test parachutes?

9. Tarawa was one of the bloodiest battles fought by Yanks in the Pacific. Is Tarawa in—

A. New Georgia?
B. The Gilbert Chain of Islands?
C. New Guinea?

10. Axis radio stations go off the air when Allied bombers are sighted over the English channel. Can you tell why?

(See "Quiz Answers, Page 15)

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NEWEST AND BIGGEST anti-aircraft gun, the 120 mm., can pierce the stratosphere. It is shown in operation on an Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center range on Cape Cod, near Camp Edwards, Mass. —Signal Corps Photo.

It's A Floating Workshop First Port Repair Ship Launched

PHILADELPHIA — "He's a fine-looking lad," the captain said. "It's too bad he ran out of ammunition." It was Capt. Thomas J. Allison's first look at the picture of Junior N. Van Noy. The next day that picture hung in the captain's ship. Near it was a copper plaque engraved with the Medal of Honor citation for the 19-year-old private. The captain's ship had been given the name Junior N. Van Noy.

Mrs. Pauline Van Noy liked the way the picture and the plaque were hung. She liked the ship. In two hours she saw just about everything in it, and she was proud. But most of all she liked the crew. There was one sergeant in the machine shop who made her think of her son. "Going to war is like pulling an aching tooth," she said. "You don't want to do it, but you know it has to be done."

Christened

At the invitation of the Secretary of War, Mrs. Van Noy had traveled from Preston, Idaho, to Philadelphia. There, on May 20, the Corps of Engineers christened the first Engineer port repair ship for the first Engineer soldier of World War II to be awarded the Medal of Honor. Mrs. Van Noy sat facing the crew on a forward hatch cover while Army Service Forces' representatives told of the significance of the ship—first of its type—and of the life of Junior N. Van Noy. Among the speakers was Col. Arthur G. Trudeau, Deputy Director of Military Training for ASF and once Chief of Staff of the former Engineer Amphibian Command. A soldier's best equipment, he said, is character. The crew remembered the look of Junior Van Noy.

Following the ceremony Mrs. Van Noy visited Philadelphia's Independence Hall and then Valley Forge. A native of Denmark, it was the first time she had seen the monuments marking the birth of the nation for which her son had given his life. "The ship is like a living monument, isn't it?" she asked. "People will not forget."

The Junior N. Van Noy is pledged

to victory," said Captain Allison.

The officers inspecting the ship with Mrs. Van Noy saw the heavy winches and booms on the foredeck and the cathead at the bow, capable of lifting 40 tons. They inspected the big fire-fighting main looped around the deck, with high-pressure nozzles capable of throwing either fog or spray. "You with your ship have a date in a certain port," Maj. Marcelino Garcia told the crew. "The enemy will do their best to leave that port burning like hell!" The officers showed Mrs. Van Noy the special diving gear for underwater cutting, welding and demolition. Some of the crew had trained on the Normandy salvage job. They showed her the welding and electrical repair shops and the portable generator and acetylene lighting systems which, carried aboard ship, can power the work of port repair until damaged shore installations are put back into operation. They showed her the huge machine shops. Converted by the Transportation Corps, the Junior N. Van Noy is a floating workshop. Col. John H. Holder, who converted the ship for the Transportation Corps, was there to point out the special installations.

"32 Large Vessels"

"A ship like this would have been a lot of help at Naples," Col. Joseph S. Gorlinski told the crew. "In that one harbor the Germans had sunk 32 large vessels, nearly 300 smaller ones."

Colonel Gorlinski, as Chief of the War Plans Division, Office Chief of Engineers, represented the Chief of Engineers in presenting the plaque and picture to the ship's crew. He talked as an officer who had seen Engineer Port Repair Groups in action.

"The Allied team put Naples back in shape," he said. "One reason why they did it in a hurry was that they knew what was happening to the Shore Engineers along the beaches at Salerno."

"Pvt. Junior Van Noy belonged to the Shore Battalion of an Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment—a long way from Salerno and Naples, but

with the same kind of job."

"Maj. Lewis E. Barendsinger summed up his opinion of Pvt. Junior N. Van Noy when he wrote: 'He was wounded; he refused to be evacuated; he was ill, he refused to be relieved; his position became tactically untenable, he would not withdraw; he was terribly wounded, he would not quit; he was dying, but only death itself could stop his fire.'"

"Pvt. Junior N. Van Noy fired all his shots," the colonel said.

The crew of the ship signed their names in a scrapbook to give to Mrs. Van Noy. They were careful not to smear the page. Taking their stations, they shook hands with the mother of the soldier whose name they now were to carry into battle. Like their captain, they were thinking it was too bad Junior Van Noy had run out of ammunition.

Others Carry Risk Beside the Infantry

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy —Not all the risks belong to the Infantry.

A shell-hole at the side of a poppy-bordered highway near the Lower Garigliano marks the spot where four Americans died. When the shell came none had a rifle. But each carried pliers, a knife and a roll of black tape.

They were killed while stringing vital corps and divisional lines four miles behind the battle front, building part of the nervous system of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Army. In Santa Maria Infante an American infantryman, his eyes looking dead ahead over the sights of the shattered rifle still in his hands, lay dead where he had fallen.

In one sense all five men had been doing the same job. Just as the young infantryman seemed in death to epitomize the front-line soldier, so the four Signal Corps men symbolized the often-forgotten army behind him which makes his work possible.

King and Queen 'Just Folks' to Barkeley Private

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—"Just ordinary people" is the way Pvt. Robert G. Lee, Headquarters Company, 12th Armored Division, described the King and Queen of England. Lee was junior host to the royal couple at a reception in northern Ireland, one of his more pleasant experiences during 22 months overseas.

Although Lee was with an armored regiment in North Africa, most of his time overseas was spent as driver for Brig. Gen. Paul M. Robinett in Northern Ireland, Scotland, England and Africa, from Suez to Casablanca.

While on a reconnaissance mission, both Lee and General Robinett were wounded by a German mortar shell. Both were patients in the same hospital, where Lee was confined eight months. He later was awarded the Purple Heart.

From his personal experience, Lee has high respect for the German soldier as a fighting man. But he believes the European war will end this summer.

General Robinett is now commandant of the Armored OCS at Fort Knox, which Lee hopes to enter the latter part of this month.

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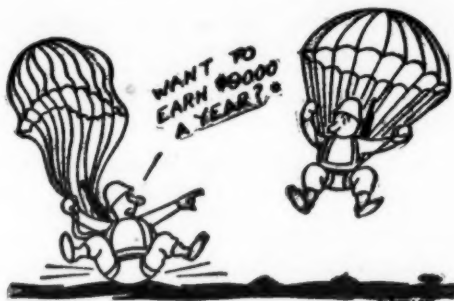
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Let's Take a Bow

First, let's take a bow. We predicted several weeks ago that when the G. I. Bill of Rights came up for vote in the House there wouldn't be ten votes against it. There weren't any votes against it. That's that. The House, as well as the American Legion and the other veterans organizations are to be congratulated.

As we go to press, the Senate-House conference committee has agreed that the Government should loan servicemen up to \$2,500 to buy or build houses, or purchase farms or businesses. The Veterans Administration to handle the loans, and veterans to pay no more than 3 per cent interest.

No agreement had been reached on unemployment compensation—the Senate bill calling for 52 weeks and the House bill for 26 weeks. The correct compromise is not 40 weeks but 52 weeks. We don't think Senator Bennett Clark will give in on that point. What's right is right. No fair short-changing the men in the service.

There's House provision to be adjusted—whether or not any benefits under the legislation received by veterans should be deducted from any bonus they might get after the war. Some Senators contend that the bonus would have to be handled at the close of the war and the present Congress could not bind a future Congress.

All right—let's get thru with the conference next week and on with the war. Let's let the service men know that Congress has taken care of them in the best piece of legislation of its kind ever written, the G. I. Bill of Rights!

We Keep Thinking

We keep thinking about that plan of Secretary of the Interior Ickes to take the government war plants after the war, make them into a big corporation and give shares of stock in them to war veterans as a bonus. They to own and operate them.

This week we read somewhere that a big airplane manufacturer commented there was no post-war problem as far as he was concerned. He would simply shut down the plants—they were then no longer needed. What about the workers out of jobs? He didn't say anything about them.

Also we keep thinking about those public officials, including Secretary Ickes, who brush off the idea of any national plan of providing lands for homesteading because they say there aren't any lands available. They can be made available by purchase—lands now not being used, plenty of lands.

Who was it said—when there is no vision the nations perish? Who will say we can organize the Nation to win the war but we cannot set up a plan to provide lands for the returned soldiers? Who will say we cannot take the war plants and make use of them to provide needed goods and services for the benefit of all?

BOOKS

"STRANGE FRUIT," by Lillian Smith (Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc., New York; \$2.75).

This is the novel that has raised the biggest storm in literary circles in many years. It has been among the top best sellers for weeks and is in its seventh printing; yet in Boston there is a fine of \$200 for selling it, which didn't phase Mr. Hillyer of the Boston Globe from recommending that "everybody should read this book."

The appeal of the novel is in its forbidden fruit theme and earthy writing. The story is the strong and tender love of a white man of a leading family for a beautiful, college-educated negro girl in a small Georgia town. The violent conflicts of this love are highlighted by a week-long revival meeting, the oppressive August heat and the age-old problems of Race.

Tracy Deen is a sensitive young man in eternal revolt against a domineering mother and the life she has mapped out for him. In Nonnie—soft, beautiful, dreamy Nonnie—he has always found peace and comfort; and Nonnie wants no more of life than to be near when Tracy needs her. Her happiness is complete when she finds she is to bear his baby. The thought of his blood mixed with negro brings Tracy to realization of the impossibility of his love for Nonnie. His efforts to "do the right thing by her" and assume his proper position in the town, using the advice of the fire-and-brimstone revivalist, results in inevitable, crushing tragedy to all parties, white and negro.

Lillian Smith knows the South, White Town and Colored Town. Her picture of the plight of the educated negro in the South is scalding. She presents three negro sides to the problem of the patient doctor who "minds his manners to the white folk" in order to benefit his people, the impatient and slashing young Negro brother who takes vengeance into his own hands, the unquestioning endurance of "things as they are" of the woman who knows the heartaches ahead for every negro baby.

NIC On Lookout For New Ideas

WASHINGTON—While it has sifted some 200,000 ideas since it was founded in 1940 and has obtained some extremely valuable devices protecting men in the services, the National Inventors Council of the Department of Commerce is appealing to the public for additional ideas.

The Council is asking for inventive minds to get busy on a flame-thrower curb; means of controlling fire in tanks for a sufficient length of time to evacuate the men inside; a life vest which would inflate automatically and turn an unconscious man on his back if he were thrown overboard; a gas mask through which the voice could be heard clearly; an optical method of distinguishing between natural green and an artificial green, and a durable coating which could be applied in the field to reduce the glare from a glass surface.

The while man's side is clearly given also, from Tom Harris, who is truly "the black man's friend" yet powerless against a lynching mob, to the gentle ladies of the town who care for their negro servants only as one more prized possession.

The author writes in the language of her characters, with no fear of "four letter words" when such are natural to the character.

"Strange Fruit" is not a pleasant story. Its violence and revealing analysis arouse shame in the reader for America's mismanagement of its greatest internal problem.

Busy Medicine Man



At Your Service

Q. I had an accident in line of duty which resulted in the amputation of my left thumb. I am still undergoing treatment. Am I entitled to any compensation for the loss of my thumb?

A. Under the rating schedule of the Veterans' Administration loss of a thumb is ratable at 10 per cent which allows pension of \$10.00 per month. If you should be discharged on CDD you will be given an opportunity to file a pension claim at time of discharge and it will be acted on promptly by the Veterans' Administration.

Q. My husband is retired on a 20-year physical disability. He needs dental treatment and a tonsillectomy. Where should he go for such treatment?

A. If your husband is retired from the regular army because of longevity, and if he is in need of medical attention, he should report to the nearest military post and arrangements will be made to give him such attention.

Q. I have a National Service Life Insurance policy for \$10,000, taken out March 31, 1943. How can I convert it into a 30-payment policy?

A. Your policy can be converted any time after it has been in effect one year. Booklet relating to insurance and application form for conversion has been sent you. Forward it thru channels to the Veterans' Administration.

Q. I am over 38 and have an essential war job offered me if I can get discharged. How can I go about it?

A. Take it up with your commanding officer or the Personal Affairs Officer or chaplain of your Post. Discharge from military service is governed by Army Regulations, and a number of factors may be involved.

Q. Prior to entering the Army I left my wife. Our understanding was that she would receive the allotment until she was working and able to support herself; then she would divorce me. I have no intention of returning to her or she of receiving me. I would like to know how to proceed in getting my freedom. P. S. There are no children.

A. Advise you to discuss your problem personally with the Personal Affairs Officer or the chaplain at your post. Either of these officers will, if necessary, place you in touch with the officer assigned to the giving of legal advice to members of the post and his advice to you would be better than any advice we can offer based solely upon correspondence. Of course you know that the divorce laws of the states vary and in order to secure a divorce you would have to proceed under the law of your residence.

Q. How long must a man be in the service before he is considered a veteran?

A. The word "veteran" is variously defined and as it relates to military service may apply to one still in the service. Usually we refer to veterans as men who have been discharged from the military or naval service.

Army Times presents herewith an Information Bureau on GI matters of all kinds, conducted weekly by the American Legion.

This service information, Army Times wishes to point out, is the most authentic to be had anywhere because the American Legion has had 25 years of experience in dealing with every possible phase of the veterans' problems, and has a hand in writing virtually all veterans' legislation now in effect.

Answers will be furnished by the American Legion through this column to all questions pertaining to allotments, compensation claims, hospitalization, legislation, vocational training, employment opportunities, insurance matters, veterans' organizations, and anything and everything pertaining to the needs and welfare of servicemen and women, veterans, and their dependents.

The American Legion maintains a staff of experts in legislation, in claims procedure, in rehabilitation and in Veterans' Administration regulations, who know the answers to every problem of any veteran.

Send in your questions to ARMY TIMES. Every question will be answered promptly and correctly without charge or obligation. Remember, the American Legion has only the interests of the servicemen and women and veterans in mind in giving its counsel, and all replies are by veterans for veterans.

Address: AT YOUR SERVICE, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

Q. If a man gets a medical discharge, is he still entitled to veterans preference? If he gets a dependency discharge, then what?

A. A medical discharge does not bar one from veterans preference. In fact, one who has a service-incurred disability as established by the Veterans Administration is entitled to more Civil Service preference than is one who simply holds an honorable discharge. A dependency discharge does not bar one from other benefits to which he might be entitled as a war veteran.

Q. I hold an honorable discharge from the Army and it says CDD. Does that mean medical discharge? Now do I have to report to my draft board?

A. Yes, CDD means Certificate of Disability Discharge, generally called a medical discharge. Yes, you have to report to your draft board but after one has been discharged on a certificate of disability there is little possibility that you will be called up again for military service.

50,000 Separations Monthly

WASHINGTON—Separations from the Army of the United States underwent an appreciable decrease during the first three months of 1944, the War Department announced.

During the latter part of 1943, the number of separations had run as high as 90,000 a month. In contrast, separations for the first quarter of 1944 averaged only about 50,000 a month.

Cumulative figures (to the nearest thousand) on separations from the beginning of the present war through March 31, 1944, were announced as follows:

	Officers	Enlisted	Total
Total deaths (battle and non-battle)	13,000	45,000	58,000
Honorable discharges	13,000	890,000	903,000
Prisoners of war and missing	10,000	46,000	56,000
Other separations	2,000	144,000	146,000
Totals	38,000	1,125,000	1,163,000

The foregoing figures do not include discharges of enlisted men to accept commissions in the Army of the United States. "Other separations" include men who were placed in an inactive status, personnel given discharges other than honorable, retirements of Regular Army personnel and other miscellaneous separations.

Letters

Gentlemen:

I'd like to pay your paper a compliment. I think it fills an important place for a number of reasons. It tells a lot of stories that otherwise wouldn't be told; it covers the home front; it doesn't try to be funny when thinking is in order; and it's doing some good solid fighting for soldiers' and veterans' rights.

There is a need for many kinds of newspapers and magazines in covering a war. And there is no harm in recognizing the paper that's doing a good job (and a very good one, too) at home. Few people realize the danger latent in leaving things here at home ungarded: a good watchdog always makes the neighbors more honest. There is the greatest danger of our losing freedom here while we win it abroad.

So keep up the editorials. It's you who must be the watchdog; for as you know most of us can't even vote—even here in Zones of the Interior. Red Tape, poll tax—there are many "reasons."

I'm not overlooking your interesting short articles from the many fronts.

Pvt. Glen Blanche,
Camp Phillips, Kan.

Gentlemen:

After reading your article concerning company clerks, we want to say that we are for it 100 per cent. After all, who has the responsibility of all the book and paper work in the company other than the company clerk? Who is it that is working, worrying and fretting as to who is going to get paid?

What does the supply sergeant do more than the company clerk to deserve his rating? The majority of the company clerks do part of the work of the supply sergeant. A mess sergeant rates a staff and his responsibilities are none to compare with those of the company clerk. In our opinion, if the above men and others in their class rate staffs, then consideration should be given to the company clerk, a corporal, whose work is just as important, if not more so.

Also consider then when a new company clerk is appointed it takes him months to learn his job. If clerks had higher ratings they would not be advanced so quickly and the records and files would be more efficiently prepared.

Cpls. Sinsabaugh, McCarty,
Owens, Nawrocki, and McBreen
Somewhere in New Guinea

Movie Stuff

When a production unit of the First Motion Picture Unit, AAF, Culver City, went on location at the edge of the Mojave Desert to make the training film, "Desert Servicing of Aircraft," they did not know that Ole Mother Nature would lend them more than just a Helpin' Sand.

On the eve of the day cameras were to start rolling, after a complete replica of a combat desert field air strip had been built, a sudden desert sandstorm blew up, flattening it.

Production heads at the Air Force picture unit are considering the scheduling of a new training film "Desert Servicing of Motion Picture Units in the Field." Next week—"East Lynne". . . .

It was a tense scene for RKO's Dick Powell picture, "Farewell, My Lovely." Two characters stood at a Skid Row bar, contemplating their beers, meditating murder. Not a word. But in the midst of the great silence came an offstage burp that spoiled the scene.

"Sorry," said an agitated feminine visitor, "but when I saw that beer," She fled.

And the beer was only imitation.

Daddy, Did You Fight? Well, Son, It Was Like This - - -

WASHINGTON—So much happens to the Infantry that no one type of experience is "typical." Typical, however, is the fact that doughboys' adventures, whether they're inching forward at Cassino or knocking off snipers in the PTO, are always something to tell about.

On Bougainville, Yank troops were forced to evacuate a position six miles ahead of the front line. Two of the men, Pfc. Paul Hatch and Pvt. Robert Klase, discovered after they had withdrawn that their wounded buddy, Pfc. Otto Boerner, had been left behind and in full view of the Japs.

They got permission to go back for him. Snipers fired at them as they dragged Boerner, wounded in the jaw and the arm, down through an unprotected area to the river bank.

They had plenty of difficulty getting him across, even though they were beyond enemy fire. Half-way over, they found themselves in water over their heads and were swept downstream by the swift current.

Fortunately, they were carried into shallow water, and regaining their footing, carried Boerner ashore.

Later they found they had saved him from bayoneting which another wounded member of the patrol, lost, received.

Pfc. Alton Knappenberger, Third Infantry automatic rifleman, will have plenty to tell his grandchildren about, too. Once he captured an entire German platoon armed with automatic weapons. That time he waited till the Jerries were fifty yards from his position before he fired his BAR from the hip. Another time, he waged a one-man war after his unit had taken cover from a heavy artillery barrage and the Germans counterattacked before Knappenberger's unit could resume their offensive.

There were Germans everywhere with tanks and flak wagons, all firing at the Yanks. Suddenly Knappenberger took his automatic rifle into position and aimed it into the nearest group of Germans, killing 2, wounding 1, and forcing the fourth

to flee. He became the target for potato masher grenades and a flak gun fired ten or fifteen rounds at him. He retorted by injuring one of the flak wagon's crew.

When his ammunition ran out, Private Knappenberger crawled 15 yards through steady machine gun fire, took the clips from a dead comrade's belt, went back to his position and resumed fire. The next time his ammunition ran out, he had to rejoin his company 300 yards in the rear.

Education Pays: Army Grad Gets Furlough, Rating

HEADQUARTERS, Panama Canal Department—S/Sgt. William D. Poe, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, soldier with three years' service in Panama who was recently granted a furlough to attend his graduation at Idaho Falls High School, has also rated a graduation gift from the Army—an extra "rocker" to sew to his present staff sergeant's chevrons.

The newly promoted technical sergeant, who advances educationally in Idaho while in Panama and advances militarily in Panama while in Idaho, has managed his difficult feat by exemplary use of his off-duty hours.

Although he had completed three years of high school when he entered the Army in March, 1941, he lacked a year of credit toward graduation. Rather than wait until he was discharged, he enrolled for a high school extension course with the University of Arkansas. He also took night classes at the Canal Zone Junior College.

As for his success as a non-commissioned officer, the aptitude for hard work which Poe demonstrated in obtaining his diploma is equally rewarded in military service.

Grenade Bounces— So Does GI's Tooth

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA—Surprises were the mode of the day for S/Sgt. Rembacki, while he was a member of the assault wave of the 106th Infantry Regiment which recently played a vital part in wresting Eniwetok atoll from the Japs.

On one occasion, while he was bushwhacking through the dense underbrush flushing out Japs, he heard Pfc. Ike Williams call over informing him that he (Williams) had just shot a Nip who was about to give Rembacki the bayonet. Rembacki hadn't known the Jap was there.

Another time he was engaged in the neutralization of Jap emplacements. He has just tossed a grenade into a hole and was standing by to watch the results.

Suddenly the grenade came flying back as if it had bounced off a wall. Before Rembacki could move, it exploded and steel fragments showered the area, a piece hitting him in the mouth and removing a tooth.

No Cussin'

AN ADVANCED ARMY BASE, New Guinea—The cooks were protected from cursing and ironic comments on the food were prohibited by official notices posted here last week.

One read: "Hereafter no member of this mess personnel shall curse the cook, either on or off duty. Cooks are human, too, and are doing their best."

The other directed: "Hereafter no member of this mess personnel shall in a loud and uncouth manner or otherwise refer to the fruit juice as battery acid."

Up Front With Mauldin



ARMY TIMES this week starts a new series of Sgt. Bill Mauldin cartoons, "Up Front With Mauldin." Bill is shown here, up front, sketching Pvt. Robert L. Bowman. When Bill gets through with him Bowman will have a beard and look a great deal like a familiar character, GI Joe. Acme Photo



"Why in the hell couldn't you have been born a beautiful woman?"

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ARMY TIMES, MAY 27, 1944 5

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Mrs. Withers A. Burrell, wife of Maj. Gen. Burrell, Commander of the 100th Infantry Division, has been named chairman of the Women's Volunteer Committee of Fort Bragg's Personal Affairs Branch. The committee is now being formed and will function under the National committee headed by Mrs. Brehon Somervell.

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Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell Presents

The Case for An Army-Navy Merger

(Testimony of General Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, before the select committee of the House on post-war military policy. This is the second of three installments.)

Communications

The following two principles are universally recognized:

Military communication systems mirror the command structure which they are designed to serve.

Commanders must be given absolute control over all means of communications for the exercise of command.

The application of these principles to the existing total military structure is illustrated by "Joint Action of the Army and Navy," which recognizes that it is the responsibility of each service to provide communications for all elements of that service. Incidentally, it provides that the primary responsibility for communications serving a definite area may be assigned a single service, but recognizes the right of the other service to establish communication facilities in the same area for its own purposes. From the above it is clear that the complete independence of the communication systems of the two services is firmly established and effective integration can be accomplished only under a unification of the superior departments.

The establishment of a single Department for War would not result in the complete elimination of separate command networks, especially in the subordinate elements. Each element of a combat force must have a complete communication system for each of several operational requirements and under the implicit control of its immediate commander. However, in the initial phases of the war, separate overseas communication circuits were established for the various elements of the Army. In the Caribbean, South and North Atlantic Areas the Army has effected considerable consolidation of the separate Air Force and Command networks originally installed. This consolidation has already shown results in substantial economies of equipment and personnel, accompanied by improved efficiency of operations.

During the first of the war, several subordinate agencies of the Army established their own independent leased wire facilities within the United States. This resulted in an unreasonable load on the civilian wire system of the nation. Because all the agencies involved were components of a single command struc-

ture, the Army was able to bring the networks of all these agencies into a single comprehensive Army network. It is obvious that a single domestic military network will offer a considerable saving in material, funds and personnel.

In the higher echelons of command, the establishment of a single Department of War would result in a unification of existing facilities connecting the zone of the interior with the separate theaters of operations, which, in some areas will be comparable in size to the existing independent system now in use, and would provide increased flexibility and opportunity to employ more efficient techniques practicable with larger volumes of traffic.

Present joint policies affecting communications of the Army and Navy, particularly with regard to communication procedures and signal security, are the result, to a great extent, of action by the Joint Communications Board through its structure of committees. Committee structure for command decisions is contrary to the principles of action of the individual components of the United States Armed Forces, but it is the only feasible method for securing action affecting joint coordinate agencies having no common operation superior. The Joint Communication Board has not attempted the establishment of standard operating practices for signal centers nor the establishment of standard systems—engineering for fixed communication plant of the Army and Navy. Creation of a single Department of War will greatly facilitate establishing such standard operating practices and systems—engineering and thus expedite the expansion or contraction of plant as the need arises. Further, a Joint Communication Board would no longer be required.

A single Department of War will unify military communications; simplify procedures and operation practices; eliminate time-consuming boards and committees for the control of communications; and waste in material, personnel and funds; permit the quick establishment of national military policies affecting our international commercial communications, and will bring into efficient use a most important tool essential to a supreme commander in the exercise of unity of command.

Hospitalization and Evacuations

The present demand by both the Army and Navy for medical officers, coupled with the variations in rank for initial appointments, as well as privileges in assignments cause candidates for commissions to shop between the services according to individual advantages accrued. With a single department they would be procured and assigned according to the needs of the services and the candidates' specialized qualifications. The same situation prevails among nurses of the two services who have differences in initial allowances. Competition also exists for Medical Department physical therapy aides and dietitians in the two services.

A standardized system of reporting evacuation requirements for advance planning purposes is needed as well as uniform standards for means of evacuation, including medical personnel, equipment, supplies and hospital ships.

Another advantage to be gained by consolidation would be the common use of debarkation hospital facilities to reduce required beds reserved for evacuee loads and achieve efficient use of rail transportation equipment as well as the common use of hospital facilities for treatment and final disposition of patients in both services.

A uniform set of medical records could be used by all services, eliminating the necessity of preparation of special records when personnel of one service are treated in medical installations under jurisdiction of another service. Morbidity, mortality and battle casualty reports prepared by the Army and Navy at present are not comparable due to different definitions and methods of processing. Moreover, since many military operations and campaigns are joint Army-Navy operations, the casualty experience necessary for estimating personnel losses resulting from task force operations can be obtained only

by pooling the casualty records of all personnel, Army and Navy, engaged in the operations.

Military preventative medicine has common problems to all branches of existing War and Navy Departments as well as the civilian population. This important phase of modern medicine deals with the health of individuals en masse and the problems overlap into civilian public health irrespective of which branch of the service is involved.

In joint operations in tropical areas, there is an absolute necessity for combining control operations for sanitation and mass prophylactic methods. During the current war this has been well shown in the South and Southwest Pacific Areas. It is desirable that immunization programs be uniform. Greater efficiency with a corresponding saving of personnel and material would be effected by consolidating venereal disease control activities under a single authority.

Army hospitals and Navy hospitals are often located within a few miles of one another as at Washington, San Diego, San Francisco, Memphis and Charleston, as well as in the field. The principal benefits which would be derived from the consolidation of the two services are:

A better utilization of critical specialized medical personnel.

A saving in equipment for X-ray, operating rooms, laboratories, kitchens, laundries and utilities.

A better standard of medical care through combining separate small hospitals into one large hospital with better staffs and equipment.

The Technical Division of the Operations Service, Medical Department of the Army and similar organizations of other services would eliminate much overlapping by consolidation of their research and development branches and standardization of their Tables of Equipment.

The Army and Navy have separate hospitals in Oahu, New Caledonia and New Zealand. Medical planning for overseas operations of joint forces should be accomplished by a single agency, thus allowing a sufficient medical mobilization of appropriate units in view of the overall picture.

Additional advantages that would result from consolidation are the following:

Better distribution and utilization of highly trained and experienced men in the major fields of medicine, surgery and neuro-psychiatry, qualified to supervise large professional services and act as regional consultants.

Greater conformity in physical standards for induction and assignment, and separation from the service, with resultant elimination of confusion in the public mind and charge of discrimination.

Improved utilization of medical examining personnel, leading to economy in assignment of officers qualified in the different medical specialties and better physical examination in induction stations.

Standardization of treatment and procedure in dental service, and saving in money and technicians, through centralization of dental laboratories.

operation of priorities regulations. Both the Army and the Navy now maintain separate central and decentralized organizations, in Washington and throughout Continental United States. The projected combination would substitute one organization for the two existing organizations, with attendant savings in manpower and all overhead costs.

While computation of the actual money which might be saved cannot be made with accuracy, the experience of the Corps of Engineers during the past three years indicates that if the construction requirements of the War and Navy Departments were combined and directed by one agency an overhead saving of between 25% and 35% would result.

A similar saving in engineering and administrative costs for repairs and utilities would result from combining under one agency the direction of all the properties of the War and Navy Departments.

Overseas the need for uniform standards, single stock piles, economy of men and equipment is obvious to any inspector.

Consolidation of the War and Navy Departments would greatly simplify the acquisition, utilization and disposal of real property by the two departments. The properties required by the two services are more or less similar and there is no reason why the processes by which they are obtained should not be unified.

One planning agency, one group of appraisers, and one acquisition staff would serve the purposes of both the Army and the Navy and would acquire real estate for all services, including the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. The reduction in personnel would be considerable, as would the savings in time and expense incident to the operation of two or more independent offices. Economies in the use of technicians, such as draftsmen, and in stenographic and clerical personnel would also be effected.

Since all title opinions, whether the land be acquired by the Army or the Navy, must be passed upon and approved by the Attorney General closer liaison with the Department of Justice would be effected and the work performed by the attorneys in the Department of Justice would be simplified in dealing with but one acquisition agency.

Because the two services are not fully informed of each other's needs there have been instances of actual conflict between them in endeavoring to obtain certain types of property. Examples are found where one of the departments has filed condemnation proceedings for a site desired by the other department. Needless to say, such competition not only creates confusion and antagonism but results in increased prices, since the two services are placed in the position of bidding against each other to the benefit of the landowner.

It is true that a number of coordinating committees have been established to remedy the evils referred to. The Ocean Shipping Section of the Army-Navy Munitions Board was established to pass upon requests for storage in port areas. The Federal Board of Hospitalization performs a similar purpose with regard to the acquisition or construction of hospital facilities. In addition, a Real Estate Commit-

tee has been appointed by the Under Secretaries of War and Navy to settle disputes between the two departments concerning real estate, and a Storage Control Board has recently been established in an effort to avoid competition for storage space among the various war agencies. All of these Boards are narrowly restricted in operation and presentation of requests for land to such agencies necessarily results in delays and compromises. The prompt, direct and decisive action which springs from true unity of command cannot be expected from such a cumbersome joint procedure.

If the War and Navy Departments were consolidated, the boards and joint committees referred to would be abolished, with resultant savings in time and manpower. At best such bodies serve merely as expedients and at worst they serve to burden direct action with multiple clearances and endless delays.

As the acquisition phase of the War and Navy real estate programs is completed, the emphasis upon complete utilization of existing facilities becomes more and more important. Consolidation of the two departments would be particularly effective in insuring complete utilization of all available installations. The cumbersome and time-consuming processes which now govern the transfer of property from one department to another would be eliminated and rapid surveys and changes in the use of all facilities could be accomplished by one central office, whether the installation be an industrial plant, a camp, a manufacturing area, an airfield, or a port of embarkation. In addition, possible waste of space would be avoided by making separately-owned properties available for joint use by the various armed forces.

The ever-present possibility that one service will release a facility which is needed by the other service would be avoided and economies would be effected through continued utilization of the property under one tenancy. Moreover, the possibility of one service vacating and restoring the premises only to have the other service reacquire the property and incur similar restoration liability, would be eliminated.

CONSTRUCTION

All construction for the Army is now performed by one agency and the wisdom of this centralization has already been proven.

The unification of construction policies and the standardization of design and methods of construction within the military service would result in further advantages. By making the proposed consolidation, engineers, architects, contractors, and material men could greatly reduce their overhead expenses as they would have to estimate on fewer jobs, work one set of specifications and concentrate their forces on the larger combined jobs. Available work could be more equitably distributed and better prices obtained.

In the procurement of materials, labor, and equipment, the advantages of the combination can hardly be over-emphasized. It would avoid existing handicaps and losses from competition, the duplication of the required stocks on hand, duplicate pools of construction equipment and shops for its maintenance and would insure more effective

operation of priorities regulations.

Both the Army and the Navy now maintain separate central and decentralized organizations, in Washington and throughout Continental United States. The projected combination would substitute one organization for the two existing organizations, with attendant savings in manpower and all overhead costs.

While computation of the actual money which might be saved cannot be made with accuracy, the experience of the Corps of Engineers during the past three years indicates that if the construction requirements of the War and Navy Departments were combined and directed by one agency an overhead saving of between 25% and 35% would result.

A similar saving in engineering and administrative costs for repairs and utilities would result from combining under one agency the direction of all the properties of the War and Navy Departments.

Overseas the need for uniform standards, single stock piles, economy of men and equipment is obvious to any inspector.

Consolidation of the War and Navy Departments would greatly simplify the acquisition, utilization and disposal of real property by the two departments. The properties required by the two services are more or less similar and there is no reason why the processes by which they are obtained should not be unified.

One planning agency, one group of appraisers, and one acquisition staff would serve the purposes of both the Army and the Navy and would acquire real estate for all services, including the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. The reduction in personnel would be considerable, as would the savings in time and expense incident to the operation of two or more independent offices. Economies in the use of technicians, such as draftsmen, and in stenographic and clerical personnel would also be effected.

Since all title opinions, whether the land be acquired by the Army or the Navy, must be passed upon and approved by the Attorney General closer liaison with the Department of Justice would be effected and the work performed by the attorneys in the Department of Justice would be simplified in dealing with but one acquisition agency.

Because the two services are not fully informed of each other's needs there have been instances of actual conflict between them in endeavoring to obtain certain types of property. Examples are found where one of the departments has filed condemnation proceedings for a site desired by the other department. Needless to say, such competition not only creates confusion and antagonism but results in increased prices, since the two services are placed in the position of bidding against each other to the benefit of the landowner.

It is true that a number of coordinating committees have been established to remedy the evils referred to. The Ocean Shipping Section of the Army-Navy Munitions Board was established to pass upon requests for storage in port areas. The Federal Board of Hospitalization performs a similar purpose with regard to the acquisition or construction of hospital facilities. In addition, a Real Estate Commit-

tee has been appointed by the Under Secretaries of War and Navy to settle disputes between the two departments concerning real estate, and a Storage Control Board has recently been established in an effort to avoid competition for storage space among the various war agencies. All of these Boards are narrowly restricted in operation and presentation of requests for land to such agencies necessarily results in delays and compromises. The prompt, direct and decisive action which springs from true unity of command cannot be expected from such a cumbersome joint procedure.

If the War and Navy Departments were consolidated, the boards and joint committees referred to would be abolished, with resultant savings in time and manpower. At best such bodies serve merely as expedients and at worst they serve to burden direct action with multiple clearances and endless delays.

As the acquisition phase of the War and Navy real estate programs is completed, the emphasis upon complete utilization of existing facilities becomes more and more important. Consolidation of the two departments would be particularly effective in insuring complete utilization of all available installations. The cumbersome and time-consuming processes which now govern the transfer of property from one department to another would be eliminated and rapid surveys and changes in the use of all facilities could be accomplished by one central office, whether the installation be an industrial plant, a camp, a manufacturing area, an airfield, or a port of embarkation. In addition, possible waste of space would be avoided by making separately-owned properties available for joint use by the various armed forces.

The ever-present possibility that one service will release a facility which is needed by the other service would be avoided and economies would be effected through continued utilization of the property under one tenancy. Moreover, the possibility of one service vacating and restoring the premises only to have the other service reacquire the property and incur similar restoration liability, would be eliminated.

REAL ESTATE

Greater conformity in physical standards for induction and assignment, and separation from the service, with resultant elimination of confusion in the public mind and charge of discrimination.

Improved utilization of medical examining personnel, leading to economy in assignment of officers qualified in the different medical specialties and better physical examination in induction stations.

Standardization of treatment and procedure in dental service, and saving in money and technicians, through centralization of dental laboratories.

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Forces procures fuels and lubricants for all Army aircraft (except on lend-lease), the Navy and Army procure for the ground use of the Army overseas and the Navy procures all petroleum products for lend-lease shipment.

The Services have separate contracts with can and drum manufacturers, must maintain contact with such agencies as the Petroleum Administration for War, the War Production Board, and must be represented on such committees as the Enemy Oil Committee, the Aviation Petroleum Products Allocation Committee of the Munitions Assignments Board, and the Joint Services Petroleum Products Specifications Committee of the Army-Navy Petroleum Board.

In the New York and San Francisco Areas a Joint Army-Navy Petroleum Pool has been established in which each service has a storage quota from which it draws for overseas shipment.

Although no reimbursement is required between the Services for petroleum products transferred from one Service to another outside the United States, reimbursements are required for transfers within the United States. For example, the Army has to reimburse the Navy for bunker fuels furnished by the Navy to Transportation Corps vessels in the New York area. The Army must estimate and include in its Supply Program the products required for Navy stations such as those along the north coast of Africa. Because separate inspection services are maintained by the Services, and both the Army and Navy buy 20-octane gasoline and other products, constant coordination must be maintained between the two Services on all relative matters.

It is evident that under a single Department of War, a single Petroleum agency could conduct more efficiently the activities now performed by the Services with savings in personnel, space, and time. In this connection it is interesting to note that all petroleum matters in the larger theaters are conducted by an Area Petroleum Office representing all Services. The Army-Navy Petroleum Board could be dissolved, and its agencies could be liquidated.

Obviously such Governmental agencies as the Petroleum Administration for War and the War Production Board would prefer to deal with only one military agency. They, as well as the armed services, would benefit from the proposed consolidation through economies in time and money. Representation on such committees as the Enemy Oil Committee and the Aviation Petroleum would be reduced to one, and the operation of the Army-Navy Petroleum Pools would be simplified.

Security And Military

The division of responsibility for internal security between the Army and the Navy has resulted in many overlapping situations in fire protection plant inspections, control of aircraft in flight over critical areas, dimouts, radio and wire control.

There are parallel investigating organizations in the Army and the Navy with agents duplicating the work of each other. Subversive personnel cases are handled independently by Navy, Army and the War Department Traffic Security Board except that certain appeals from discharges are heard by the Industrial Employment Review Board which has representatives of the Armed Services in its membership.

Parallel setups exist in both Army and Navy for intelligence and counter-intelligence activities with overlapping and duplication through the misdirection of effort and failure of one agency to transmit important information to the other. A single investigation service would eliminate this confusion and delay as well as save time and personnel.

With respect to police activities, the Army has the Military Police, while the Navy has a Shore Patrol. If one agency had the responsibility, there would be greater coordination in training and assignment of personnel to town and train patrols.

In the training of personnel for Military Government duties, the War Department operates recruitment and training program in a number of schools, while the Navy Department operates a school for the same purpose.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

SOLDIER SHOWS

"Give me a thousand men who are entertained, rather than ten thousand who have had no entertainment."
General John J. Pershing

In this column the Entertainment Section of the Special Services Division contributes items on Soldier Shows which are in some way interesting or outstanding. Perhaps in these items you may find a suggestion which will be helpful to you in producing your show.

POLICE THE AREA

PATTERSON FIELD, Ohio—Informative dramatic sketches continue to be used more and more to enliven orientation programs in posts throughout the nation. The Military Police Detachment at Patterson Field, Ohio, is conducting a series of combination lecture-shows that instruct GI cops and amuse GI audiences at the same time. A recent performance dramatized the rights and wrongs of in town patrolling. Sketches were used to depict all types of sanitation, that an MP is apt to bump into while walking his beat in the town near his camp—arguments with civilians, interrogation of soldiers who are AWOL or who have lost their passes, diplomacy in dealing with inebriated characters, etc. The program is serving a two-fold purpose—it keeps the GI flat-foot well posted on their responsibilities and duties, and it shows the GI laymen that an MP is, after all, a human being with many problems to solve and not merely an ogre with a club who delights in beating up jeeps whose pockets are unbuttoned.

SOAP BE IT

GRAY HAIR—It has long been a custom for GI actors to simulate gray hair by sprinkling corn starch or ordinary face powder onto whatever hair the GI has, and then combing the hair until the gray is well distributed over the pate. If the starch or powder is not available, use a piece of soap (even GI). Wet the soap, rub it into the temples and wherever you wish to produce a gray streak or patch in the hair, and then let the soap dry. When it is dry, run a comb through it lightly.

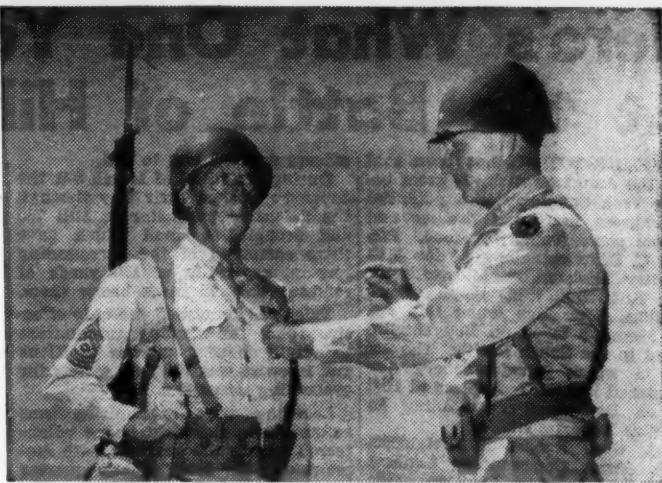
MAIL CALL

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO—Letters from home are usually read and enjoyed in privacy, and then either tossed away or tied with pink ribbons and "stashed away" in a foot locker or "neath a pillow. Not so at appropriately-named Letterman Hospital. There the patients compete in a "letter from home" contest. They hand in their letters to a ward man who doubles as Master of Ceremonies. He in turn reads the letters to the assembled patients in his ward. Of course, he doesn't divulge the name of the contributors of the letters. After all missives have been read (to the vast amusement of the auditors, who learn a great deal about their buddies' romances, idiosyncrasies, and such), a secret ballot is cast by the patients to pick the most entertaining example of the epistolary art.

OVER THERE

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY—An erstwhile big name radio announcer over here writes from "Somewhere in Italy" that he was flabbergasted to learn that GIs have a decided yen to hear, of all things, radio commercials. It seems that he has been rebroadcasting topflight American programs (Benny, Hope, et al) to the men in the Italian theatre of operations. Since it is strictly forbidden to plug sponsors or endorse products on such broadcasts (see AR No. such-and-such), the commercials have been deleted. All went well until the protests began to pour in from the GIs. They craved the commercials. They felt that no program was complete unless they heard extolled the super qualities and uses of "Flasho, the silky, soapy, sloppy suds" or "Growlo, the hearty, healthful, hominy-style hash for hounds." The announcer faced and averted the crisis. He now gives the boys GI commercials with each and every program. Sandwiched in between Dennis Day and Rochester one may hear something like this: "Do you need money? You do? Don't worry. Just go to your topkick and he'll lend an ear to your troubles. You can then take the ear and sell it for tin. Most any topkick's lobe is worth two liras or less." These inserts are not the bona fide blurbs the boys used to get back home, but they're producing chuckles and filling a void.

WASHINGTON.—For the first time in Army history, a woman has been appointed instructor at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the War Department announced. Maj. Mary Bell, until recently WAC Staff Director in the 7th Service Command, arrived in April to take over her duties as instructor to officers ranking from captain up.



VETERAN of 25 years service, 1st/Sgt. Allan Morrison receives an expert infantryman's badge from Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, commander of the 81st "Wildcat" Infantry Division, Camp Beale, Calif. 53-year-old Morrison, who received the honor along with 807 other officers and men, is believed to be the oldest man to receive the award.

'Still Too Much Red Tape Say Would-Be GI Voters

HEADQUARTERS, PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT—As hundreds of soldiers at far-flung battle stations of the Panama Canal Artillery Command mailed applications for election ballots, it was indicated today that overseas voting in harbor defense and anti-aircraft organizations here would exceed by 75 to 100 per cent the total number of ballots cast by the same groups in 1943.

Ten of thirteen enlisted men and officers interviewed said that they would have voted last year had it been possible to register an absentee preference in their states, or had they received ballots in time.

Only one said that he will vote this year solely because a presidential election is involved. The other two, both enlisted men, were not in this theater last November.

While overseas balloting has been

expedited considerably for the 1944 polls, several of the Coast Artillery voters remained critical of absentee voting machinery, holding that more fighting men would participate if fewer formalities were required in obtaining ballots.

"Soldiers' voting is still too complex," contended Lieut. William J. Close, an anti-aircraft group special service officer. "They must fill out too many forms and go through too much red tape in order to receive a ballot. This discourages many potential soldier voters."

The applicants for absentee ballots were as one in proclaiming the desirability of soldier voting. Said Cpl. Harry Lund, a gunner in an automatic weapons battery:

"The soldiers are paying the bill in terms of life and action. They should be given a say in who's running the show."

Appraisal of candidates in local and federal elections, the soldier voters said, are predicated upon their previous knowledge of men and issues, and sources of continuing information. They admitted that they were influenced by correspondence with friends and families back home, as well as home town newspapers, national news magazines and Panama newspapers.

General Ike Puts In A Rugged Day

ENGLAND—Here, briefly, is the average daily schedule of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, both at his headquarters, known as SHAEF, (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force), and at his six-room cottage a short drive from headquarters:

Wakes at 5 A. M., and it being too early for breakfast, reads Western stories for half an hour or so.

At 6:30, glances over the morning papers.

Breakfasts at 7, after which he puts around the garden for a few minutes, and then leaves for the office between 8 and 9.

Scanning overnight dispatches is the first order of business at the office; then come conferences and keeping of appointments.

In the afternoon, attention to correspondence and paper work and brief calls to American and British officers who comprise the chief joint staff.

Conditions permitting, enjoys an hour's horseback ride in a nearby park in late afternoon.

Then to the cottage for dinner, followed by a bridge game with members of his staff. The general goes to bed at 10:30 or 11, and he sleeps soundly, with all night phone calls taken by his staff.

Quiz Kids To QM Co. Or—Life in the Army

CAMP BUTNER, N. C.—From director to director in one quick jump has been the fate of Pvt. Edward Simmons, 410 QM Depot Co. stationed here.

Before he got into the Army Private Simmons was an advertising man whose main job was seeing that the Quiz Kids radio program went smoothly. The Quiz Kids, he says, was an easy show on a producer, "All the real worrying I had to do was from the time the bell rang signaling the end of the question-answer part of the program, until the show went off the air, about two or three minutes later."

Private Simmons helped work out the original quiz program for bright youngsters idea. "The show was originally intended to be a summer replacement for the Alec Templeton program," he says, "but as often occurs, a big-time show was born."

Army's New Form Records 'I Do's'

FORT McPHERSON, Ga. — Even certificates of marriage and baptism are GI now.

The man who wears government issue clothes and eats government issue food and lives under government issue shelter now gets government issue certificates when he marries or has his child baptized.

It's all being done in order to facilitate performance of these ceremonies and to maintain thorough records among the military personnel. Previously, Army chaplains used church records or certificates from the best available source.

At Fort McPherson, the first couple to be presented with one of the new certificates were Pvt. Theodore L. Hynson, of the 4478th Service Command Unit MPs, and Irene Elizabeth Smith, Atlanta, who were married by Capt. Dallas H. Funk, post chaplain.

The first baptismal certificate to be issued at Fort McPherson was made out to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Homan E. Leech, whose son, Peter Elfred Leech, was baptized by Chaplain Funk on May 14.

Contained in each set are 50 marriage and 25 baptismal certificates. Each volume is backed by a stiff laminated cover and enclosed in a

heavy envelope with protective flap. Designs and wording were prepared under the direction of Chaplain (Brigadier General) William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains. Certificate stubs are retained for permanent files, and on them are recorded the rank, Army serial number and organization of military personnel concerned.

Although statistics on marriage and baptisms performed by chaplains among service units are not available, the Chaplains Corps reports as many as 2,000 professions of faith and adult baptisms monthly.

At times, chaplains have been called upon to supply information on vital statistics of men and women in the service for home town bureaus, newspapers and other agencies.

As a foreword to the bound sets, Chaplain Arnold wrote:

"It is of paramount importance that accurate and complete record of all official acts performed by chaplains be included in the monthly reports to this office. In the years to come, permanent record of these official acts will frequently be the only known source of information for authorized individuals concerned with these statistics."

UNITED STATES ARMY

Certificate of Marriage

This certifies
that on the 20th day of May in the year 1944
(Soldier's Name)
and
(Bride's Name)
were by me united in **HOLY MATRIMONY**
according to the Ordinance of God
and the Laws of the State of _____
Witnesses
(Chaplain's Name)

GI Passengers Save Life Of Trucker Hit by Train

CAMP GRANT, Ill.—Five Camp Grant soldiers were hailed as heroes last week by the Illinois Central Railroad for saving the life of George Maness, 19, after his truck was struck by a locomotive March 18, at Colvin Park.

They were presented medals by railroad officials Thursday, May 11, "in recognition of their fine assistance which undoubtedly saved the life of Maness."

On hand to receive their decorations were First Sergt. Abraham Parratt, Pvt. R. E. Knoebber, Cpl. William J. Cooper and Pfc. Ed Grabowski. Lieut. Fred S. Blake, 101st General Hospital, was on leave at the time of the ceremony and will get his medal later.

The soldiers were en route to Chicago on the IC's Iowan when the locomotive struck the truck driven by Maness.

Quickly the soldiers, under the direction of Sergeant Parratt, gathered together all the first-aid equipment they could find—a battered litter, some mail sacks for use as blankets, a suitcase and some one-inch pads.

Alighting from the train, the GIs went into action. First they cleared away the crowd which had gathered around Maness, who had been thrown clear of the wreckage and was lying face down in the mud.

Then Sergeant Parratt, the only medical soldier, directed the lifting of the injured man onto the litter. An examination by the sergeant disclosed that the man was suffering from shock and was bleeding profusely from a deep gash in the back of his head. His pulse was weak.

Pressure on a pressure point stopped most of the bleeding and further treatment was administered as the train sped to Genoa, where an ambulance was to take the injured man to Sycamore. Sergeant Parratt placed the suitcase under the foot of the litter. Mail sacks were placed on Maness for warmth. The cut was bandaged with the one-inch pads.

Meanwhile, the MPs searching the cars for medical aid, found a nurse, who got towels from the dining car

for use as compresses. The nurse relieved Sergeant Parratt in applying pressure to halt the bleeding. By the time the train reached Genoa, Maness' color was better and his pulse stronger. The soldiers unloaded him from the train and Sergeant Parratt, Corporal Cooper and Private Grabowski attended him at the station until the doctor arrived.

GIs Present Plaque To Concord Canteen

CONCORD, N. C.—Turning the tables last week were GIs from Camp Sutton who presented a plaque to a group of civilians here in appreciation of the latter's services.

Four grateful companies of the 1304th Engineer Construction Battalion gave officials of the canteen the bronze tablet to be hung in the Concord Memorial Hall, Charles S. Joslyn, commanding, told canteen members:

"The men of the 1304th come from every one of the 48 states and from all walks of life. . . . You have, through the giving of your time and efforts to this canteen, made up a tremendous link in the lives of these men. It is difficult for anyone to understand what a physical and spiritual break is made when a man is taken from his home and sent into the Army."

Game Ends in Tie

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—A bridge game on the frontlines is not unusual but when a foursome plays five rubbers and ends with each side having identical scores of 9480—that is a rarity.

During the course of the evening's play, two small slams were made and one 1800 set was achieved to make it even more unusual. Veteran bridge players, they declared they had never heard of both sides with identical scores.

Players in the "historic" event were Pfc. Russell McKinley, 1st Lt. Milton L. Sears, Sgt. Joseph Trupbak, and 1st Lt. J. Drury Parks.

Column Of Poets

To Whistle or Not to Whistle
If birds can whistle when they see
The sun rise in the sky,
Then why can't soldiers whistle
when
A GI lassie waltzes by?

If trains can whistle as they speed
Through cities or through mountain pass
Then why not let an OD Joe
Whistle at a khaki lass?

If boats can whistle as they pass
Each other in the dead of night,
Then what is wrong with whistling
Jacks?
It can't be wrong, it must be
right.

So go on soldier, whistle loud,
And may your cheerful whistle
say:
"Good morning" or just "howdy" or
"Oh, what a happy, happy day!"
Pfc. Dorothy Weissman
WAC Det. Recep. Centof
Fort Meade, Md.

Men of the Military Railway Service

We're stationed back behind the lines,
Where glory isn't found.
Our names we don't expect to hear
When medals are passed around.
But when the battle has been won
I think that you'll confess,
There is a lot of credit due
To the men of the M. R. S.

Ours is an important trust
To which we must be true.
The fighting men depend on us
To get supply trains through.
And we will never fail them,
For with battles to be won,
It takes a lot of ammunition
To feed a hungry gun.

And if the hands of Fate decree
We fill a soldier's grave,
Saint Peter has reserved for us
A home among the brave.
T/S L. B. McCain
Co. B, 718th Bwy. Opa. Ba
Camp Claiborne, La.



KACHIN natives of the village of Jan Pan in the Burma jungles presented a goat to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill, commander of "Merrill's Marauders." The menu that evenings featured goat stew.

—Signal Corps Photo.

Trouble Ahead for Jerry Perfect Air, Ground Teamwork

MAXTON, N. C. — Perfect teamwork and timing between Air and Ground Forces was demonstrated at Laurinburg-Maxton Air Base installation of the First Troop Carrier Command for Allied and neutral newspaper correspondents, giving them an insight of what may be expected in part from such forces when the invasion of Europe gets under way.

A corps of newsreelmen representing all principal newsreel services also was on hand to record the demonstration.

The demonstration included use of C-47 transports and CG-4A gliders in double tow formations (two gliders to a C-47 tow ship), loading and unloading of gliders bearing fully-equipped soldiers and field equipment, mass parachute jumps and air evacuation of the wounded in transport ships.

Also demonstrated was the formation pickup of three gliders by three C-47 transports at intervals of five seconds, staged for the second time in Army history.

Twenty-four CG-4A gliders were loaded with fully-equipped soldiers along with field equipment including litter-carrying jeep, crawler tractor, mobile field guns and jeep handcars. These gliders, taking off in pairs, were towed by C-47s.

Later, these gliders landed in a rough field simulating enemy territory, quickly unloading and speeding their jeeps and guns to cover as soon as the gliders hit the ground. Perfect timing and team work are required to do the trick.

A crew of enlisted men and Evacuation Unit nurses from Bowman Field, Louisville, Ky., gave a demonstration on evacuation of battle casualties in the C-47 transport which is converted from a troop carrier to an ambulance plane in a matter of minutes.

Placed on stretchers, the "wounded" were put aboard by soldiers and nurses, their stretchers made secure by additional equipment carried in the ship, and soon they were on their way to a hospital back of the lines with a trained nurse and an enlisted technician aboard to care for them.

A mass parachute jump was made by 162 paratroopers from nine C-47 transports, with a tenth ship dropping equipment later assembled by the flying soldiers. Each ship carried eighteen paratroopers.

An unscheduled demonstration of the value of a reserve parachute was staged by one paratrooper and he really gave the spectators a thrill. He spiraled earthward as his first chute failed to open but he pulled the ripcord of his emergency just in time for it to unfold and lower him to earth gently as spectators stood breathless.

FT. BRAGG, N. C. — Continuing their week-end inspection of military preparations in southeastern Army installations, the 20 newsmen who arrived here to watch the 398th Infantry, 100th Division, saw 110 tons of ammunition poured into "assured enemy positions" in a demonstration of combat team coordination in mass attack.

The Infantry's push was preceded by a leveling barrage from the guns of XIII Corps and Division artillery battalions. Doughboy mortars took up the fire and machine guns spouted steady streams of lead; finally the tough, well-trained doughboys of

the 398th advanced in 15-yard sprints. Observers were once again impressed with the precise coordination and timing of Army units.

Besides the featured mass attack, Ft. Bragg GI's showed the newspaper men what they could do in hand-to-hand combat, operation of artillery pieces, and care of the wounded under fire. Correspondents learned the various stages a doughboy goes through in preparing for combat, and witnessed physical fitness tests for Expert Infantrymen.

The demonstration at Ft. Bragg was only one in the week-end press tour. Other posts visited were Camp Polk, La.; Elgin Field, Fla.; War

Ordinance Unit Training Center, Flora, Miss.; Ft. McClellan, Ala., and Camp Sibert, Ala.

CAMP POLK, La. — Ninth Armored Division troops attacked an enemy objective to show the 20 newsmen touring southeastern Army installations what mechanized warfare is like, in a problem coordinating their fire with that of Field Artillery and Air Force.

Besides the attack, press correspondents had a chance to look over the various weapons which make up the firepower of an armored unit, saw them in action, and watched a medic demonstration of treatment of battlefield casualties.

Greek Sgt., Two Sons Fight Where Dad Left Off in 1917

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky. — The story behind Sgt. Harry S. Zafes, 47-year-old veteran of two wars, and now a member of the 412th Armored Field Artillery of the 20th Armored Division, is the story behind the unending resistance of Nazi-occupied countries to the tyranny of Nazis.

A naturalized Greek, Sergeant Zafes and his family have fought the rise of tyranny for 25 years. The fighting box score of his family is three killed, one captured, two now fighting and one, himself, training for war again after fighting one war in 1917.

The ruthless conquerors of Greece have already killed his mother, two uncles who dared to resist them in their invasion, and captured his brother who left this country to take up arms for his native-born Greece.

Zafes and his two sons are out to avenge this loss. One of his sons is fighting now in Italy while the second is trading lead with the Japs in the Southwest Pacific.

He meanwhile is aching to get

back in the scrape, but barring that he is putting all he can as arms sergeant to assure that each man under him is trained to shoot well and straight.

Zafes learned the value of this training during the 17 months he served in France during World War I. He saw action in four major battles—St. Mihiel, Aisne-Marne, Campaign-Marne and Musse-Argonne. He also served in the Army of Occupation.

He wears today the Purple Heart and the Victory medal. He says the victory medal will serve for this war too, for as far as he is concerned, he is still fighting the war the Germans started in 1914.

His one wish is to reach the battle front with one of his sons.

Morale Depends On Medics, Lull Tells OCS Grads

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa. — Declaring that leadership is important in keeping up the morale of the men in this war, Maj. Gen. George F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon General, urged the graduating class of the Medical Field Service School to use good judgment and put into practice the training they learned at this school.

"You men have had the advantage of coming here not only to learn how to act in uniform but to see the methods of teaching which probably most of you were unfamiliar with," General Lull said. "Most of you came to the Army from civilian life and were unfamiliar with the many little things about the Army but today it's second nature after your training."

"If a soldier going into battle knows he has a competent medical man ready to treat him should he become injured, his morale is much higher," General Lull said. "Leadership is important and battalion and regimental surgeons can do much to keep up the morale of the fighting men."

"Any doctor can work in a general hospital but a man with the troops has to be an all around doctor. It is a hard job and not one for older men or for men physically unfit. And the experiences you encounter in the field will be important training for you after the war."

Here's What One Yank Did At the Battle of Hill 700

WASHINGTON — It has been said that the American Army is great because each doughboy is a potential general, an individual thinker and a team player rolled into one. Pfc. Otto C. Schwichtenberg of the 37th Infantry Division, a Midwesterner from Knowlton, Wis., typifies these qualities. The Japs found this out last March 9 to 12 on Bougainville Island in the South Pacific. The action in which Schwichtenberg distinguished himself took place at Hill 700 on Bougainville, according to the War Department.

Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, U. S. Army, Commanding General of the 37th Infantry Division, said: "The battle of Hill 700 was the most bitterly fought of any of the attacks made by the enemy on our Bougainville perimeter, lasting for five days. When the enemy was finally ejected from the hill, a total of 554 dead bodies were counted within our wire defenses."

Volunteered

It was in this action that Schwichtenberg volunteered as a truck driver and stayed on the job carrying ammunition to the front and wounded to the rear until, near collapse, his

officers ordered him to bed.

During the night of March 8-9, the Japanese slashed their way through the defensive perimeter at Hill 700 and occupied a knoll which gave them command of the surrounding terrain, especially of 150 yards of roadway only 75 yards below them.

This road furnished the only effective route for sending ammunition to vitally needed mortar positions and likewise was the only means for evacuating casualties.

Learning that ammunition was running low, Schwichtenberg volunteered to run the gauntlet with ammunition. He took a three-quarter ton truck and drove it across the exposed section of the road. Bullets from snipers and a machine gun only 75 yards distant struck his vehicle during the race and came so close to him that dirt was thrown in his face.

He loaded his truck with wounded and retraced his route, again through the heavy enemy fire. Five times from 6 P. M. March 9, to 3 A. M. March 10, he made the trip. Each time the Japs heard his motor, some of them concentrated fire on his route while others fired knee mortars and hurled hand grenades toward the forward ammunition dump where Schwichtenberg unloaded his truck.

By 6 P. M. of March 10, the advanced mortar position again was low on ammunition. The enemy fire had increased so much it was impossible to get an open truck through the road. Schwichtenberg borrow a half-track reconnaissance car and driving it himself, made more dashes across the 150 yards, carrying ammunition forward and returning with wounded. His example was followed by others, and eventually a number of half-tracks were in use.

However, many men were being wounded at the forward ammunition dump, and other casualties were being hit on the return trips. Schwichtenberg went to a Naval Construction Battalion and enlisted aid in cutting armor from a salvaged amphibious

tank. On the spot he designed a protective armor plate over the rear of his half-track. Thus sheltered, his cargo of wounded came safely through the fire.

"Throughout the battle," said 1st Lt. Fred L. Ayer, "Schwichtenberg worked continuously, sleeping only when the ammunition supply was sufficient. When the other half-track drivers were exhausted, he took their places and when gunners could not be found to man the guns of the vehicles, he volunteered."

"On one occasion during the battle of March 11, a number of wounded were hit, while being evacuated, by an enemy machine gun. Schwichtenberg deliberately drove his vehicle into the field of fire and stopped."

Human Target

"Crouching down in the half-track he presented himself and his vehicle as a target to the enemy. He waited in that position for a few minutes while our forces unsuccessfully tried to locate the machine gun by searching the muzzle blast."

On the afternoon of March 10, Schwichtenberg, while driving to the forward position, spied a man shot in the back and clinging to a rock cliff 30 feet above him.

The Japs were 75 yards away sniping at Schwichtenberg. Nevertheless, he stopped his half-track, dismounted and tried to climb a vine to the rock cliff to assist the wounded man who did not have the strength to descend.

The vine broke, or was shot in two, and Schwichtenberg tumbled to the ground.

He drove his vehicle to the base of the cliff under the wounded soldier and instructed him to slide down the declivity by grasping roots and rocks. The man tried, but slipped when halfway down. Schwichtenberg sprang under the falling man and cushioned the soldier's fall with his own body. He was knocked breathless by the impact.

By 6 A. M. of March 12 Schwichtenberg was completely exhausted and was ordered out of the front lines by his officers.



Red Cross Photo.

GETTING pre-invasion training, Red Cross Girls in England are learning how to get their truck out of a mud-filled shell crater. Professor T/5 Jack Harper says Driver Jane Hibbard and Mary Driggs don't need any lessons on how to get in a Mud-hole.

Paratroops Two Years Old

FORT BENNING, Ga. — Fort Benning's Parachute School, training center for the thousands of Army paratroopers who are poised to join the Allied invasion of Europe, marked its second anniversary as 5,000 troops of the Parachute School passed before ranking officers of the post.

Receiving the salute of the troops of the Airborne Command were Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, Commandant of the Infantry School; Brig. Gen. Ridgely Gaither, Commandant of the Parachute School; Brig. Gen. William H. Hobson, Post Commander of Fort Benning, and Lt. Col. John E. Albert, Commanding Officer of Lawson Field.

Speaking to the assembled troops and guests at the review General Gaither disclosed that "during the past two years the Parachute School has performed more than 290,000 parachute jumps from planes in flight. It has graduated tens of thousands of parachutists."

General Gaither pointed out that for the first twenty-one months since its inception, the Parachute School formed and filled combat parachute regiments. These units since have gone into action in Africa, Sicily, and New Guinea and "have established a magnificent record as shock troops," he declared. "Today they

stand poised as a dynamic force to be exerted against the enemy."

Referring to the position of the school as a training center, General Gaither said, "Behind them and to maintain them, stands the Parachute School. For the past three months and for the future, the Parachute School is dedicated to furnish battle replacements. It is the duty and privilege of every one of us to be ready to take our place in the ranks of our parachute combat teams and carry on their splendid record."

French SC Trainees

WASHINGTON. — French soldiers in the first class to graduate from a newly established French Signal Corps Training Center in the North African theater have returned to their units after instruction in the repair and maintenance of U. S. Army Signal Corps equipment.

The program of instruction, which provides for a series of intensive six-week courses, was prepared jointly by American and French officers and is conducted by commissioned and non-commissioned personnel of both armies. Repair and maintenance of all basic field radios, telephones and teletypewriters, as well as related activities, are covered by the program.



ALTHOUGH this looks like just another maneuver picture these infantrymen are on the move because it doesn't pay to stay in one spot. These two rapid-moving Yanks are part of a patrol on a mission to wipe Nazis out of farm house in the Anzio area. They did it.

Oil Treatment Traps Germs, Prevents Spread of Disease

WASHINGTON—A highly promising, odorless, greaseless, non-sticky treatment for floors, blankets and bedding that traps germs in hospital wards and barracks, has been developed in researches carried out by scientists for the Office of Surgeon General of the Army. The new oil treatment holds the bacteria and viruses of infectious diseases so tightly they cannot be blown into the air, Dr. Francis G. Robertson, of Yale University's School of Medicine and President of The Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and Other Epidemic Diseases, stated at meetings of the board just concluded.

The board, with its ten committees studying specific disease problems, includes more than 100 of the nation's leading authorities on disease prevention and is under the direction of the Preventive Medical Division of The Surgeon General's Office.

Major Advance
Details of the new germ-trapping treatment, hailed as a major advance in blocking the spread of respiratory ills, were described by Dr. H. Robertson, Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, who is on the Commission on Air-Borne Diseases.

Tests at Camp Carson, Utah, and Aberdeen Peterson Field, covering 16,000 men, indicate respiratory ailments can be reduced 28 per cent by oiling the floors of barracks and soldiers' blankets impregnated with an invisible, odorless, sticky oil film, Dr. Robertson reported.

Actual counts of bacteria floating in the air showed even more remarkable declines. In hospital wards, oiling of the floors cuts air-borne bacterial counts from 460 to 120 per foot of air—a decrease of 74 per cent. Giving the bed linen the treatment was even more effective. When this was done the bacterial counts fell from 3,500 to 100 per cubic foot of air—a drop of 97 per cent. When both the floor and blankets were oiled, 97.2 per cent of the bacteria that formerly floated through the barracks were trapped on the oil film.

The film on blankets, says Dr. Robertson, holds bacteria tightly, just as a paper traps a fly. Special tests with suction pumps proved it extremely difficult to pull the disease germs off the blankets, yet the blankets were not sticky to the touch.

Prevents Disease Spread
Experiments with hemolytic streptococcus—cause of "strep" sore throat, diphtheria, scarlet fever and often a forerunner of rheumatic fever—were carried out in Dr. Robertson's tests. A Chicago scientist said: "The control of bedding is one of the most important means of preventing the spread of this germ."

Oiling ward and barracks floors is a simple process carried out by spraying. The treated floors cost \$6 per barrack and the treated blankets will trap germs for months. The treatment for blankets cost two cents a blanket and will last at least two months—the length of the present test period. The oil is applied to blankets in the form of a whitish emulsion containing mineral oil and oleic acid among its ingredients.

No Fire Hazard
The invisible oil film adds from one to two per cent to the weight of the blankets, makes them warmer, leaves them with unchanged appearance, feel or odor. Tests at the

National Bureau of Standards show the oil treatment adds no additional fire hazard to the blankets.

Respiratory diseases, Dr. Robertson states, are spread in wards and barracks by a cyclic pathway. The sick soldier is, of course, the primary source of infection, but a major secondary source exists in the soldier's bed and bedding.

In ordinary untreated wards or barracks the germs spread from the soldier to his bed and from there into the air and to the floor. From the floor they are again raised into the air by sweeping and polishing of quarters.

In contrast, the oil treatment keeps the disease bacteria on the patient's own blankets and any which do manage to escape to the floor are further trapped.

So successful is the oil germ trap treatment that the movements of soldiers in their routine cleaning,

sweeping and bed making activities during the 5:30 A.M. to 7:30 A.M. policing period make very little difference in the bacterial counts obtained from the air of their quarters.

Two unsuspected happenings hampered the work of his commission, Dr. Robertson indicated in his report.

The soldiers of Camp Carson and Peterson Field were just too healthy. The research physicians would have liked to have had—strictly in a scientific sense—more cases of respiratory disease.

2. The commission had its problems, too, in refusing the requests and appeals of patients to be transferred to the oil-treated barracks from the untreated quarters which served as the controls in the experiment. The men, it seemed, wanted to live in the cleaner atmosphere of the treated quarters.

Red Cross Kits Ready For Invaders Caught by Nazis

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Looking towards the imminent invasion, the American Red Cross has shipped six thousand Red Cross capture parcels for distribution to American prisoners of war in Dulags, or transit camps, in Italy and Germany, it was announced by American Red Cross Headquarters today.

The shipment, now en route on the Swedish ship, Mangalore, brings the total number of Red Cross capture parcels so far shipped to prisoners of war up to 26,000. A further shipment of 24,000 capture parcels will leave within the next thirty days.

These capture parcels, the gift of

the American Red Cross, are issued through the International Red Cross Committee to American prisoners of war as soon after they are captured as possible. They provide newly captured American prisoners with immediate personal essentials.

Each parcel contains the following items: one pair pajamas, one pair bedroom slippers, one safety razor, three packages razor blades, one sweater, two pairs socks, one light undershirt, one pair light drawers, six cakes of toilet soap, two bars of laundry soap, one tin tooth powder, tooth brush, clothes brush, hair brush, shoe brush, one pocket comb and cover, one jar brushless shaving cream, two bath towels, two face towels, one tin shoe polish, four handkerchiefs, one "housewife" (including needles, thread, buttons, safety pins, pins and darning cotton), two pairs shoe laces, one box cascara, one box vitamin tablets, one box band-aids, one pipe and pipe cleaners, three packages smoking tobacco, one carton cigarettes, and one carton of chewing gum.

Both in the transit and in the permanent camps, American prisoners are issued the regular weekly Red Cross food packages distributed to all American prisoners of war in Europe. Effort is made to keep a three months' reserve of these packages, paid for by the Army, Navy and other U. S. Government departments, in all camps.

64 American Soldiers Are Coming Back Home

WASHINGTON.—The Gripsholm, exchange ship, due to arrive in the United States early in June, carries 64 American soldiers who are being repatriated, the War Department announced this week. All of them are sick or wounded personnel who have been prisoners of war in Germany, their return being the result of a simultaneous exchange of such prisoners of war at Barcelona, Spain.

On arrival, the men will be provided leave or furlough, as well as hospitalization for those requiring it. The War Department announces steps have been taken for appropriate reception of the soldiers, immediate physical examinations, settlement of pay accounts in full, presentation of any decorations or awards which may have been authorized, and issuance of necessary clothing.

They Gave Their Blood Wacs Win Commendation

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Fort Jackson WACs won a commendation recently which, if given in battle, would correspond to the decoration of the colors of a regiment.

The commendation came from Lt. Col. W. T. Barron, chief of surgical service at the Station Hospital and bears the endorsement of Brig. Gen. Duncan G. Richart, post commander. It was to WAC Detachment No. 1 for its prompt and generous response to a call for whole blood to save the lives of fellow soldiers critically injured in the explosion of a bazooka rocket.

As a result of the accident, 22 soldiers were seriously injured. Fort Jackson WACs responded so promptly and generously to the call for blood donors that the hospital at all

times had sufficient blood and even a surplus, Colonel Barron stated in his commendation.

"The generosity of WAC personnel, both in the emergency and operating rooms and in the wards occupied by the injured, assisted materially toward the efficiency of the care rendered these men and helped the convalescence of those who survived."

In his endorsement, General Richart said:

"It is a commendation to American womanhood in general, but specifically a commendation of WAC Detachment No. 1. I am very proud of my WAC detachment. Action such as this denotes a high state of morale and a spirit of helpfulness. Such spirit is in keeping with the highest American traditions."

Veterans Tell Trainees Why We Fight—And How

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla.—Battle front veterans now stationed here are leading discussions in a new program of unit orientation classes on "Why We Fight."

The first such discussion took place Monday before Station Hospital enlisted men who heard the personal experiences of Pvt. Edgar W. Thomas, 22, Guadalcanal veteran of seven months until a Jap sniper caused his retirement. Private Thomas showed the class a Jap bayonet, photographs taken by Nipponese soldiers, a Jap diary and other battle-field souvenirs. Long after the regular class hour was finished the hospital kept Thomas busy answering questions.

The Morale Services Branch, which is carrying out the program of having veterans speak before orientation classes, announced the first try-out of the plan successful beyond the original expectations. The plan is to eventually have men from every war theatre speak before the orientation classes. Many of the vets know a good bit about the nature of the enemy and are prepared to talk about him. Two of them, know about the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor and two others, Cpl. Nathan Weinberg and Pfc. Joseph McDonald know the Germans from experience guarding Nazi prisoners of war in Italy, Africa and this country.

Part of the discussion by the leaders will aim to make clear the purpose of orientation classes. In general, orientation classes attempt to stimulate the soldier to think about and decide upon he causes and course of the war, the principles for which the war is fought, and the soldiers personal role and responsibility in the fight.

The aim is present facts—not propaganda—so that every soldier will

know definitely who are our enemies, and why; their background, forms of government, teachings and national characteristics; their long conceived plans for world conquest by seduction of other countries and our own of their crimes against other countries and our own, and of the consequences to this country had our enemies succeeded. Orientation also presents a picture of the geography and progress of campaigns, our victories and losses and of the long-range plans for a fuller, richer life in America after victory.

The use of veterans as discussion leaders in such a program is just one more means to aid soldiers to adjust their thinking about the war. The vets have been through training, gone overseas, met the enemy and know something of the mental adjustment necessary to prepare for that task.

Already the roster of discussion leaders includes veterans back from the Pacific, Italy, Sicily, Africa, England and Spain. Among them are:

Saves Yank Sergeant

WASHINGTON — One incautious American sergeant owes his life to a quick-thinking New Guinea native. The sergeant and his patrol approached a grass hut, listened, but couldn't hear anything inside. Just as he stood up, exposing himself to have a better look, out came a native.

Though the native seemed to ignore the Yank, he actually looked him straight in the eye, then returned to the hut and began a casual conversation with the two Japanese soldiers within.

The Japs answered the native and the Americans, guided by the sound of their voices, opened up fire with tommy guns and killed one Jap. The other, who rushed out brandishing a stick, was killed too.

Up Front With Mauldin



"I need a couple of guys what don't owe me no money for a little routine patrol."



TEN Generals, count 'em, are fascinated by a miniature air raid in the Air Defense Demonstration at the Antiaircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, N. C. From left to right, first row, are Brig. Gen. Rupert E. Starr, AA advisor to the AGF; Col. Darwin D. Martin, P/T, AAATC; Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell, AA Command; Brig. Gen. C. V. R. Schuyler, AAATC, Camp Davis; Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, AA Commanding General; Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces; Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, Commandant, AAA School. Second row: Brig. Gen. Loyal M. Haynes, AGF; Brig. Gen. G. M. Badger, Commanding General, 56th Brigade, Camp Davis; Col. Cyril E. Faine, Infantry; Brig. Gen. Robert W. Crichlow, AGF; Col. H. S. Johnson, AFG; Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, AGF. Third row: Col. P. S. Bush and Col. O. K. Sadler, Signal Corps, AGF.

AGF: The Week's News of the Army Ground Forces Straight from Headquarters in Washington

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY GROUND FORCES — Promotion of seven AGF Headquarters' officers from the rank of major to lieutenant colonel were announced this week by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces.

Those promoted included David I. Davoran, GSC; William T. Evans, INF; Robert E. Peters, ORD; George Seleno, ACD; Robert Sharp, INF; Edwin D. Stackhouse, FA and William W. Sturdy, SIG C.

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Blesse, USA, and Capt. Fred C. Aash, INF, reported for permanent duty at Headquarters this week. General Blesse was assigned to the Medical Section and Captain Aash to the G-1 Section.

General Blesse, who will serve as the Ground Surgeon, held the same post here until December 1942, when he was assigned to Headquarters, North African Theater of Operations, from which he recently returned.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMORED CENTER—Col. R. J. Wallace, who in World War I fought the Germans with machine guns and whose tank battalion in this war was part of the first task force to sail against the Japs, has been named Infantry Officer of the Armored Center.

Several command changes in the 8th Armored Division have been announced by Maj. Gen. William M. Grimes, division commander. The officers and their new assignments are: Col. Claude P. Burbach, chief of staff; Col. Henry W. Holt, division artillery commander; Col. Charles Colson, commander of Combat Command "A"; Col. Robert L. Howze, commander of Combat Command "B"; and Col. Richard A. Jones, named to head the division's reserve command.

Col. B. F. Luebbemann, for 20 years a Field Artillery man, has joined the 10th Armored Division as artillery commander. He replaces Col. J. J. B. Williams, who is the new artillery chief of the Armored Center.

Undersecretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, commended the 9th Armored Division for its showing before a group of national radio and press representatives recently. In a letter to Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, commanding general, Mr. Patterson said, "It made a splendid impression on all of them and evoked considerable favorable comment."

HEADQUARTERS, THE ARMORED SCHOOL—Brig. Gen. Milton de Freitas Almeida, chief of Brazil's Armored and Motorized Forces, toured the installations of the Armored School recently, accompanied by officers of his staff and United States Army advisors. Purpose of his visit was to study the school set-up and organization maintenance methods and equipment. Upon his return to Brazil he plans to organize training along the lines of those used here.

Col. Leslie F. Lawrence, the second officer to be assigned to the Armored School on its activation and first director of the Communications Department, returned re-

cently to again head the department he organized.

HEADQUARTERS, AIRBORNE CENTER — Visiting the Airborne Center this week to observe airborne training were the following British Army Officers: Group Capt. E. Mole; Lt. Col. C. P. Warren; Lt. Col. J. L. Taylor; Wing Commander M. Beytagh; and Squadron Leader J. R. Ashwell-Cooke. They saw the loading and packing of a 75-mm Howitzer against time, saw it dropped from the air and then saw it re-assembled on the ground immediately after landing by its own gun section which had parachuted from the same plane. The whole operation was done in record time. Glider troops were used in a loading and lashing demonstration. A snatch pickup demonstration was also on the program. Their visit was concluded by watching a night landing of gliders in rough tactical landing fields.

Also visiting the Airborne Center this week were Brig. Gen. E. L. Eubank and Col. H. G. Montgomery of the Army Air Forces Board, Orlando, Fla. They saw several test runs and parachute drops by staff personnel of the Airborne Center from planes other than the C-47, which is normally used for parachute drops.

Lt. Col. Roy T. Christianson of the Engineer Section, and Lt. Col. Robert E. Honeycutt, Field Artillery

Section, were recently promoted from the rank of major.

The Training Section has developed a new loading ramp for the British Horsa Glider which has cut loading time almost in half.

HEADQUARTERS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND — Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell and Col. Perry McC. Smith, GSC, executive officer, G-3 Section, this headquarters, visited Fort Bragg, N.C., to witness a demonstration of field artillery firing by antiaircraft troops. Representatives from installations of the Antiaircraft Command, attending a gunnery conference at the Antiaircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, N.C., also visited Fort Bragg to observe the firing.

CAVALRY SCHOOL — Brig. Gen. Milton de Freitas Almeida, Chief of the Armored and Motorized Forces of the Brazilian Army, visited Fort Riley recently. "Your training is so objective," he told Col. Thomas W. Herren, Cavalry School Commandant, "that one feels you could almost teach without using words at all." General Almeida was accompanied by three Brazilian officers, Maj. da Rocha Nobrega, Maj. Renato Imbiriba Guerreiro and 1st Lt. Carlo J. Ramos Delancar, his aide, and by three U. S. Army officers, Col. William H. Hill, General Staff Corps, and Maj. H. J. Martin and Lt. C. E. Hollis, Ordnance advisors to the party.

Other visitors to The Cavalry School include Brig. Gen. Geoffrey P. Baldwin, of the War Manpower Commission, Lt. Col. Emily C. Davis, WAC Director, Army Ground Forces Headquarters, and Maj. Margaret D. Craighill, of the Surgeon General's Office, Consultant for Women's Health and Welfare.

Know Them?

THE LOCATORS, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., will appreciate any help that you can give in locating the following officers' wives:

Mrs. John B. Anderson (Major Gen.)
Mrs. Fred Anutia (Robert Jamison) (Capt. or Maj., AC)
Mrs. Duke Arnold (Elizabeth) (Gen.)
Mrs. Lloyd R. Besse (Louise) (Col., Inf.)
Mrs. Earl Barry (Hannah) (Lt. Col.)
Mrs. Henry F. Birmingham (Gen. deceased)
Mrs. Edwin M. Cahill (Florence)
Mrs. A. E. Caldwell (Clara) (Col., QMC)
Mrs. Curtis W. Chapman (Margaret) (Maj., Eng.)
Mrs. Robert H. Chard (Virginia) (Lt. Col., Inf.)
Mrs. Dean Coburn (Eleanor) (Maj., Inf.)
Mrs. Howard A. Craig (Evangeline) (Maj. Gen.)
Mrs. Cary I. Crockett (Col., ret'd)
Mrs. E. G. DeHart (Bonny) (Lt. Col., AC)
Mrs. George L. Eberle (Irene-Rene) (Brig. Gen., Inf.)
Mrs. Carl Faust (Marie) (Maj., AC)
Mrs. Thomas D. Finley (Constance) (Maj. Gen.)
Mrs. Leon A. Fox (Brig. Gen.)
Mrs. W. G. Gilbert (W. O. or Lt.)
Mrs. Paul B. Gritta (Vera) (Capt., Cav.)
Mrs. J. V. Hart (Martha) (Col., AC)
Mrs. David R. Keen (Mary) (Col. ?)
Mrs. Donald V. Kennedy (Lt. or Capt.)
Mrs. Vernon L. Martin (Arnell)
Mrs. Whiteside Miller (Maxine) (Lt. Col., Cav.)
Mrs. Joseph A. Nichols (Mary) (Col., Inf.)
Mrs. Charles H. Rice (Col. ?)
Mrs. Le Count H. Slocum (Gen.)
Mrs. Max Vern Talbot (Ruth) (Col.)
Mrs. A. H. Thompson (Capt. ? MC)
Mrs. Richard G. Tindall (Maj. Gen.)

This Mill Airmails Company Paper to Employees Abroad

SLATER, S. C.—Like a letter from home is the "Slater News," bi-weekly paper two years old, written for and sent to Slater textile mills employees now in service.

News, hometownish, the "News" concentrates on who's getting married, who's been ill, who visited who over the week end, and other local patter. Its most popular feature with its men in the service is the two columns bulletin boarding Army and Navy promotions and other news of Slater employees now in khaki and blue.

Of the 300 men and women who once worked for this textile company, those overseas receive their copy of the "News" by airmail. At intervals, special form letters go with the paper, adding an even more personal touch.

But the company does not stop even with keeping its old employees up-to-date on what's going on at home and abroad; last Christmas, the paper and the letter were wrapped around a cash bonus.

The Army Press Pickin' Up Papers

The Seventh Air Force "Brief" recently took stock of itself. Results were published in the May 2 issue and GIs again urged to cast their ballots on favorite sections of the magazine.

The odds-on choice of 98 per cent were feature stories on the Seventh Air Force, 96 per cent for pin-ups, and 90 percent for the photo spread. Other features met with boos or cheers down to the cross word puzzle for which only 44 out of 100 men cared and "On the Home Front" which polled but a 40 percent affirmative.

Volume 6, No. 11 of the Fourth Air Force's "Clipper" came out with a neat center lithogravure section. Page 1 was a pin-up girl, Dusty Anderson; page 4, half a dozen GI cartoons. In between was the feature "Combatography" or what the AAF Camera Units do.

????? is the new Brookley Field, Ala., Welfare Association paper. A

\$50 war bond is offered to spur association members into replacing the question marks with a more conventional masthead. This sheet replaces Brookley's "A La Moad" and is a tabloid-size, printed eight-page.

Awarding a \$25 bond for a name before the new paper came out was the Gulfport, Miss., AAF method starting anew, "The Blockbuster" an 8-page, printed tabloid.

Furloughs interest everyone, but the Midpacifcan, Army newspaper in Hawaii, found their approach interesting that nothing less than 180-pt. type all the way across the top of the May 1 issue would do to announce their imminence to GIs. sky blue letters, an inch high, the paper further specified "You Are Eligible for One After Two Years in CPA."

Here's hoping dogfaces stationed in Hawaii get their well-deserved leaves.

ALL PRESENT OR ACCOUNTED FOR

An 11th Armored Division private at CAMP COOKE, Calif., won a promotion to pfc. and duly wrote his family of the great event. Dad's reply read: "Congratulations, son, but don't be too hard on all those men under you. Remember, you were once a private yourself."

GIs in the mess of AGF Depot Headquarters Company at FORT GEORGE E. MEADE, Md., used to smack their lips and wonder how come when special taste-tempting sauces added zest to their trays. Finally the secret leaked out. Pfc. Gerald Rosenberg, who added the special touches, was formerly sauce

chef at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

To have one date with Betty Grable would be about all any reasonable GI would aspire to. But he has three days of them . . . really no wonder Pvt. Fred J. Sacco, Company A, 66th Battalion, CAMP BARKELEY, Tex., was talking about "the time I had . . ." He met the charming star in front of the Hollywood canteen, it appears, and had nerve enough to ask her to dance with him. In return he got, so he claims, her address and 'phone number, and spent the better part of three days running round Hollywood and the studios for her guest. "She really knows how to make a guy feel at home," Sacco says and adds that "The legs are real all they claim."

Pvt. Clarence T. Koch, of TRUAX FIELD, Wis., was glad to learn the shortly he would be able to have a clean shirt. About a year and a half ago he lost his barracks bag. The other day a letter came in to him from the Transportation Company, asking for the "current address of above EM" in order that "his barracks bag could be sent on to him without delay."

A two-day extension to his furlough was granted to Pvt. Gerald Townsend, of the 8th Armored Division's Headquarters Company, Maj. J. CAMP FOLK, La., when he wired, in that he was marooned near Wichita, Kan., by the flooded Arkansas river. He spent the two days usefully. First day with the local fire department filling and piling sand bags on the threatened levee. Second day with the Red Cross driving a truck through the lowlands to rescue farm families. The night before he started back to camp worked all night hauling beds and blankets for the refugees. Back camp he said little of these achievements, but a letter from the Wichita Chamber of Commerce to the company commander told the story.

GI genius has manifested itself in M/Sgt. William Bishop, of the SAAC, at FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., who has developed a local reputation as a trapper of the wily cockroach. The sergeant sprinkles talcum over the surface of half glass of water and then drops a small piece of chocolate candy to expel the water. The cockroaches crawl into the glass after the candy, where the talcum sticks to their feet, producing traction so they are unable to climb out. A single trap catches about a score of the troublesome bugs each night.

New British Mine Baffles Germans

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—British have a new type of mine which can be dropped without parachute from any height to a depth in the sea, it is reported. A Swedish sailor, who returned after working in German-organized convoys.

The sailor, who said that he had seen them operate several times, stated that the new bomb is dropped by the vibrations of a ship's engines. "Two or three bombs can pass over it, and get away with it," he said. "But the next one is sure to get it."

The mines have sunk a lot of German mine-sweepers, the sailor said. So far the Germans have not been able to discover their secret.

Parapooches, Maggie and Jiggs, Join Alaskan Catterpillar Club

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKAN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.—Pack dogs are being dropped by parachute as the latest means of rescuing fliers forced down in the Northern wilds.

It is old stuff to parachute supplies to airmen in distress but an innovation when a pair of pack dogs are tumbling out of the skies to these supplies on what is often a long, exhausting trek back toward camp.

Last March, Lt. Leon Crane, Alaskan Wing flier, who had been given as dead, returned to Ladd Field, Alaska, after winning an 84-day



LOADIN' UP

Arrived Too Late

Major Westover and his search crews frequently found the downed plane they sought in a tangle of uncharted bush, far from any trail a ground force could traverse. Sometimes, after laboriously hacking and chopping their way through dense timber and around ice-capped mountain peaks, they arrived too late.

Such experiences spurred him and Lt. David Irwin, Arctic veteran on his staff, to investigate the feasibility of dropping pack dogs as well as wood, warm clothing and emergency kits.

Irwin knows huskies. In 1934, he made a 2000-mile trip alone with his dog team across the frozen Canadian wastes from Aklavik to the Baker Lake region.

From among 17 huskies at Fort Nelson, he chose "Jiggs" and "Maggie", two of the biggest, as first contenders for the Caterpillar Club. Each tips the scales at 100 pounds. Because their wolf ancestry outstrips the strain of native dog, "Jiggs" and "Maggie" constantly quarreled and wrangled with their canine comrades. Irwin felt that if any of his charges were expendable, it was this pair.

Many Questions

So the first jump fell to them. There were many questions. Could the dogs bail out safely? Would they break their legs on impact? Obviously, an injured dog would be no good to a stranded flier.

A 5-pound canvas harness, lined with sheepskin, was rigged to fit over each dog's back and buckle across his chest and beneath his belly. It was decided that two dogs could be dropped simultaneously with a 28-foot cargo chute, one with the regulation 24-foot parachute.

"Jiggs" and "Maggie", a Siberian and probably the only blue-eyed dog in Canada's Northwest, were led, barking and snarling, to the side of a Norseman plane. At first they tried to get at each other's throats but once their harnesses were attached to a single chute, they seemed to sense they were in the thing together.

Quiet for First Time

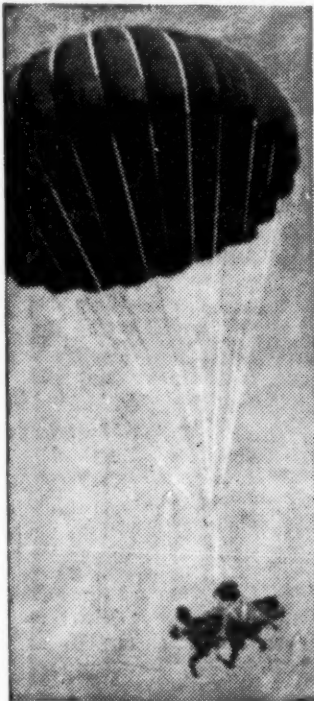
The two bitter enemies lay down side by side, quiet for the first time. With the door of the plane removed,

they were hoisted aboard. Their soldier handler made certain the static line that would automatically release their chute was properly adjusted.

Then the Norseman took off. At 1500 feet, "Jiggs" and "Maggie" were heaved out. They offered no resistance, descended without a yelp. They landed, completely relaxed, without sprain or fracture, ready to hit the trail under load of from 35 to 50 pounds.

Perhaps it was because they are G.I. dogs, complete with service records, serial numbers, enlistment papers, and shots against disease. At all events, they conducted themselves like the good soldiers they are, and for two days "Maggie" and "Jiggs" jumped for the Army. They are the first Wing dogs to merit paratrooper wings for completing five jumps.

At first Lieutenant Irwin discovered, the dogs were soft, and tired easily. But he's had them out on the trail on workouts and recently



FLOATIN' DOWN

made a 175 mile trip through the bush, with the dogs carrying all the trail gear. Again, he made a 76 mile trek which took 18 hours, and kept the sled dogs in harness all the time. At the end of both these trips the dogs were in fine shape. The lighter weight dogs, he found out, stand travel better than the heavier dogs. The big dogs become footsore.

"Maggie" and "Jiggs" have pioneered the way for their fellow K-9's. When a plane cannot land near a disabled aircraft, or it's too far to rush in, dogs will be dropped. Search and Rescue's purpose is to get the victim out as soon as possible.

Capt. William R. Jacobs, Wing Flight Surgeon, has bailed out of the same ship with "Maggie" and "Jiggs", and as soon as he touched ground, unclashed his chute and that of the dogs, got out his first aid kit, and prepared to go to work. Jacobs said flight surgeons can carry 30 to 40 pounds of medical equipment in jumping. He is working on a compact, standard crash kit which all flight surgeons who jump to a rescue, can carry.

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PW Guards to Have Advanced Infantry Tng.

CAMP BUTNER, N. C.—The 430th Military Police Escort Guard, Capt. C. J. Stibolt, commanding, now stationed at Camp Butner, is continuing its training as well as guarding the prisoners of war here. Their program is a full one, but it serves two purposes: the first, to give them advanced infantry training; the second, to accustom them to guarding prisoners of war, preparatory to assuming the responsibility of escorting groups of prisoners to prisoner of war camps in this country.

The main purpose of the MPEG is train, motor, air and ship convoy of prisoners. They may have to go overseas to pick up a shipment of prisoners of war and bring them back to this country. They may have to go to a dock and pick up a group arriving on a ship. These will then have to be escorted to whatever prisoner of war camp they are assigned.

Training begins with a 13-week infantry basic. To this is added the specialized training needed by the escort guard. Included is a complete analysis of the provisions of the Geneva Convention dealing with prisoners of war.

Here at Butner they man the watch towers that overlook the stockade. In addition, they guard prisoners of war who are sent outside the post to work. They have learned that language difficulties are easily overcome. Most of the Italian prisoners will understand an order given them in English even though they do not speak the language. The tone of voice and a gesture conveys the meaning.

A 6c Stamp Makes V-Mail Air-Mail

CENTRAL PACIFIC—A new V-mail service, known as air mail V-mail, was established in the Central Pacific area Monday (May 15). It was announced by military authorities.

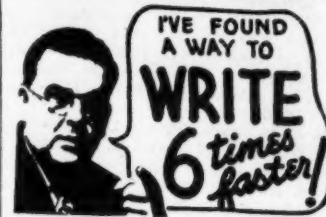
The new type V-mail is given priority in handling. Air mail V-mail letters are separated from ordinary V-mail and are given preferential rating in microfilming and dispatch. The letters are flown to the United States on the priority film, processed ahead of ordinary mail, placed in special air mail envelopes and carried by plane to their destination.

Use of the new swift service requires the regular 6-cent air mail postage stamp.

Ordinary V-mail still will be available without cost and will continue to be processed and dispatched as at present. Delivery from the point of processing in the United States of free V-mail to the addressee generally will be by rail carrier.

FOLKS MAY ask, "Don't You Tell. Keep our secrets, guard them well!" TAKE A tip from Uncle Sam, and shut your mouth just like a clam.

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Business Moves 30% Faster Messengers Issued Skates

POLABIRD SIGNAL DEPOT, Md. Maj. H. H. Callen, chief of the supply division, has recently increased the flow of paper work in his department approximately 30 per cent by putting the messengers on skates. Improved messenger service not only expedites document flow but makes legwork a pleasure.

For the past six weeks Margaret Basar and Esther Schnibbe, messengers, have glided over the floors of the depot with the greatest of ease, averaging

12 miles a day each, using special skates made of wood, rubber and metal. So far there have been no accidents.

A message hook for pickup is placed alongside each desk so that the messengers can spot the requisitions hanging conspicuously in midair, and without even slowing down, they can pick them up and deliver them to their destinations within a few seconds.

This method of delivery and pickup starts with the register section, where the requisition is given a voucher number and continues until all action is completed.

Margaret Basar says 12 miles of skating a day is enough for her, but Esther Schnibbe, when asked what she did when off duty, said, "Why, I go skating, naturally!"

Jap Ack-Acks Inferior Says Kiska Veteran

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—Maj. Walter K. Sims, an officer at this base, saw the Jap anti-aircraft weapons in action at Kiska, and he says ours are far superior.

Jap weapons cannot be compared to our AA weapons, he reported. Contrary to news reports, the Major said the Japs were remarkably accurate in spite of their inferior fire-control equipment.

Major Sims was at Kiska as an observer when the Yanks drove them out, and had an opportunity to see first-hand the differences between American and Jap AA.

Camp Davis Conference Discusses Electronics

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—A conference on electronics is in progress at the Artillery School with representatives attending from seven different anti-aircraft camps and units. Particular emphasis is laid on the operation of fire control instruments. Delegates include: Maj. L. Boyce, AAATC, Camp Stewart; J. P. D'Arrezzo and Capt. J. H. Wiley, AAA School; Maj. J. W. Wiley, AAATC, Camp Davis; Maj. E. Rausch, Maj. D. B. Selden and Capt. J. B. Rawls, all three from the Command in Richmond, Va.; Capt. A. J. Weinig, AAATC, Fort Belvoir, Mo.; Capt. A. E. G. Bates, AAATC, Camp Stewart; Capt. H. M. Clanton, AAATC, Camp Davis; Capt. J. M. Henke, AAATC, Camp Haan; and J. L. Shortall, Jr., AAATC, Camp Davis.

Dixie Hits, Leo Weeps, Dodgers Slip

Who Goes There, 19-1, Answers the Question

WASHINGTON — For those who knew the answer to the \$40.90 question Who Goes There the Withers Mile was a wonderful race — for those who muffed the quiz—it was just a few more dollars lost in the maze of a \$3,562,771 betting afternoon at Belmont.

Who Goes There, George D. Widener's bay 3-year-old, didn't make his backers ask for a repeat on the question. He took an early lead and held it to win by an easy four lengths.

The only other question was answered by the camera, which decided that By Jimminy was second, Boy Knight third and Bounding Home fourth. Broadcloth, second in the Kentucky Derby and favorite for the Withers, was a badly beaten eighth.

Healthy Pay-Off

In answering one question Who Goes There, who paid off \$40.90, \$18, \$11 for \$2, brought up the question of just who is the best 3-year-old. Pensive, with wins in the Kentucky Derby and Preakness, looks like the champ but WGT wasn't pressed when he hit the finish line.

Bettors were so eager to lay their money on the line that it is rumored that some were forced to "sweat out" the two-buck windows to avoid the rush in the \$10 lines. It sounds reasonable as 40,732 improvers-of-the-breed bet a new record of \$3,562,771.

The familiar Valdina name was out front as Valdina Lamar won the Commonwealth Handicap at Suffolk Downs and paid a \$14, \$7.60, \$4.80 mutual. Oncebillion and Merry Sunshine ran two, three.

First Anzio Derby

Although no track or betting marks fell a new high in enthusiasm was hit when Six-by-Six coped the first Anzio Derby.

The story written by Bill Harr, in the 45th Division News, is as follows:

Cheered to victory by the husky shouts of war-weary veterans, Quartermaster Stable's Six-by-Six won the first running of the Anzio Derby over the Beachhead Park Racing Association's new shell-pocked course on the Anzio-Nettuno bridgehead.

The winner, a shapely 8-year-old bay mare by Mr. Five-by-Five—Good Truckin', showed her trim heels to six of the classiest speedsters on the beachhead—and one jackass. She covered the quarter-mile over a lightning fast track in 31 seconds flat, setting a track record for the new oval and earning the purse of a 2-pound box of high grade chocolates for her clever booter, Jockey Bill Schmidt.

Gendarme Stable's Rosa, a 6-year-old brown mare ridden by Jockey Vernon Hall finished two lengths behind the winner, while AAA Stable's Susie, a 3-year-old bay filly, with Jockey Carl Abscher astride, took the small end of the purse.

How Do You Spell

With a clear blue sky overhead and a warm wind blowing in from the Tyrranean (how do you spell Tyrranean?) Sea, the opening day of the Spring meet was a huge success. Joe Boyle, president of the Beachhead Park Racing Association and famous New York bartender, was a happy man, indeed as he counted helmets in the grandstand.

Outrider Tom Brescia astride a prancing brown donkey led the colorful parade to the post when Bugler Bill Becker tooted the thoroughbreds to the track. Howard Seim directed his 12-piece band in the playing of O Solo Mio courtesy of Capt. Ken Conner SSO.

Six-by-Six was made a heavy 3-2 favorite by the racing fans in the "run for the roses." The rest of the classy field included AAA Stable's entry of Betty, with Art Murphy up, Old Mare, with Bobby Burns, in the stirrups, and Slow Motion, ridden by Jockey C. F. Vanooeyen; Tow Stable's Okie, Jockey Vance Shields aboard, and One-One Farm's George, the jackass, hooted in last by Jockey Pat Burns, 240-pounds.

Starter Doc Livingston, had a bit of trouble getting the sizzlers lined up, but finally got them off to a good start.

Leaped Away

Six-by-Six, an exceptionally fast starter, leaped away from the starting line at the drop of the flag and headed for the inside rail. She was followed closely by the faststepping Susie, with Rosa running easily in third place. At the furlong pole it

was Six-by-Six still setting the pace but the field was beginning to bunch up. George, the jackass, wasn't decided whether he'd run or not and Jockey Burns had to kick him in the midsection to get the stubborn animal away from the post.

Coming down the stretch, the pacemaker showed no signs of tiring and shot over the tape with two lengths to spare. The cheering doughboys were well pleased with the results of the big event.

The running of the main event was climaxed with the disqualification of Slow Motion and Old Mare for cutting across the infield, and by a claim of foul lodged by Jockey Pat Burns. Burns told the judges in no uncertain terms that the other entries must have been "doped" or else his mount would not have been beaten. George, the jackass, incidentally, completed the quarter-mile in 4 minutes and 9 seconds flat after finally breaking into a trot coming down the homestretch.

Sports Figures To Tour Overseas

NEW YORK.—America's outstanding sports personalities—athletes, writers and radio commentators—are being invited to tour camps and hospitals overseas according to Fred Corcoran, chairman of a USO Camp Shows committee.

"Earl Sande, Walter Hagen and Ty Cobb have already advised me they are anxious to perform any such service," Corcoran said, "and from my previous trips overseas with Jack Sharkey and Lefty Gomez, I know that such 'name' athletes would do a tremendous morale job."

DREW FIELD, Fla.—Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Blackburn, commanding general of Third Fighter Command, tossed in the first ball officially opening the 1944 Drew Field baseball season. Col. Wendell B. McCoy, base commander, swung at the first ball, and Brig. Gen. Stephen B. Sherrill, commanding general, was behind the plate.

CAMP VAN DORN, Miss.—1st Lt. George S. Hoar, former hockey star at Boston College and known widely in New England professional athletics, is now with the "Blood and Fire" 63rd Division. Lieutenant Hoar opines that the boys who have played in competitive sports can stand the gaff of army life better than the others.

CAMP BUTNER, N. C.—The 699th Engineer Combat Battalion of the 7th Detachment Special Troops, III Corps, proudly boasts of its "Aces," colored baseball team, undefeated in the 1944 season. Led by Sgt. James R. Moore, southpaw first baseman, formerly with the New York Eagles, Baltimore Elites and the Atlanta Black Crackers, the "Aces" have players who formerly starred with the Jacksonville Eagles, St. Louis All-Stars, Florida Boosters and Cincinnati Clowns.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—Pvt. Donald Martin Kolloway, former second sacker of the Chicago White Sox, and now in charge of the Reconditioning Section for convalescing patients at Station Hospital, declares there will be a higher calibre of post-war baseball, offering opportunities for many of the younger men who are gaining a vast amount of experience in the armed forces.

FORT SILL, Okla.—This one entitles Sgt. Elwood "Dinty" Moore, formerly with Hollywood in the Pacific Coast League, to use a proverbial "crying towel." Pitching for the 786th Tank Battalion in the opening game of the Fort Sill season, Moore struck out 22 of the 27 men to face him; didn't walk a man, but was beaten 5 to 4. Two homers with men on turned the trick.

CAMP GRANT, Ill.—So that every unit will get out equipment which is abundantly supplied and play ball or do something during free hours, the Sixth Service Command, Army Service Forces, has arranged a program of sports participation which will reach down into the lowest echelon, with squad meeting squad,



Henry's Zip May Be Gone But He Still Can Punch

WASHINGTON—Even Henry isn't quite sure just how old he is but for the sake of the record he 'lows as how he's about 31 which is a bit ancient for a gent who has been bustin' beaks as long as he has.

Of course Hammerin' Henry Armstrong isn't quite the speed-king he was when he fought Garcia and he puffs a bit toward the end of a fight but you'll have to find someone besides Aaron Perry, 18-year-old Washington puncher, if you're trying to prove that he's washed up.

Young Perry doesn't have too many fights under his belt. He's whipped a few fair boys and lost a decision to Sammy Angott. Boasting a good punch he met Henry.

For one round, the first, it was a number one slug-fest, and then the

old Hammerer got his sights trained and it was just a question of how long the fight would last.

Perry showed a lot of heart as he came up off the canvas after sampling Henry's punches. He had a number of chances to show it. He came up off the floor in the fifth and sixth, again and again, before the referee sent him to his corner and raised Henry's hand.

Armstrong is about the best of the fighters out of the service. They haven't given him a chance at many fight crowns but he evidently doesn't want a chance. His name, together with some local pride, works magic at the box office. The turnstiles creak, Henry goes into his funny little jig, tucks his chin under his shoulder, tosses a few punches and collects. The fight drew \$65,000 in Washington the other night and you can bet Henry pays a healthy income tax.

SPORTS CHAT

platoon meeting platoon and company meeting company. The intrabattalion competition will include softball, horseshoe pitching and volleyball. Tennis instructions will be given to enlisted men by Pvt. George Lott, former American Davis Cup player, now training in Camp Grant.

KEESLER FIELD, Miss.—Fritz Zivie, veteran former welterweight champion, is now fighting under a new manager—Uncle Sam. Zivie, who is taking his Army Air Forces basic training here, is engaging in a number of exhibitions with Pvt. Rex Fero, welter from Milwaukee, and Pvt. Eddie Charla, amateur star from New York City.

Slide, Damn Yah, Slide

WASHINGTON—A combination horse-baseball story they're kicking around goes something like this.

A baseball player was taking a bit of his spring training at a Cuban race track. Thanks to a few ace-ducey games he was heavy with chips and decided to play a long-shot.

He did—\$100 across the board on a 100-to-1 horse.

As his nag took a long lead the baseball player started doing muscular and vocal calisthenics. His horse was leading in the stretch when the favorite started his drive.

Slowly the favorite crawled up on his horse. As they drew up to the line the favorite was starting to go by.

Unable to stand it any longer the ball player suddenly shouted:

"Slide, damn yah, slide."

PWs Put Hearts On WAC Doorstep

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.—German Prisoners of War at Camp Breckinridge apparently have a flair for the romantic.

A group of the prisoners had been doing landscape work in the vicinity of the WAC area. They had installed benches and bridges and had set out sod along a creek there.

WACs returning from work one evening were astonished to discover that hearts of grass had been fashioned neatly from sod in front of each bench.

Rookie Bill Gets 'Hard Luck' Title

WASHINGTON.—Dixie Walker and Frenchy Bordagaray are rapping out base hits, Stretch Schultz is hammering the fences and Lippy Leo Durocher is weeping.

To the tune of base hits the Dodgers are dancing—down hill. The whiskbroom is out to clean the cellar and the Cubs are wielding it enthusiastically.

Leo has become a professional juggler. Despite the hits—and there have been plenty—the infield leaks and the pitching is, shall we say, shaky. Durocher has used everyone but the bat-boy and himself at second. He even threatens to use himself, bad thumb and overweight, if things get worse—if that's possible.

Dropped 10 of 14

The Dodgers went west eyeing the leaders. They came back home eyeing the cellar. In between they lost ten out of fourteen. They won their first eastern start against the Giants. But it took a two-run error in the ninth inning to do it, 3-2.

That error clinched the title of "Hard Luck Pitcher of the Season" for Rookie Bill Voiselle. He was strolling off the mound as a pop fly drifted out to center field for the third out. Two fielders collided. Two runs scampered home.

It's getting monotonous. After winning three straight to open the season he has lost six straight, three by one run and another by a ninth inning triple.

Got An Eyeful

Jolly Cholly Grimm's Cubs, though still cellar-bound, are eyeing the teams upstairs. The teams got their own eyeful when the Cubs went on a scoring spree Sunday to beat the Braves, 15-1 and 14-3.

Only the draft appears able to head the Cardinals as they breeze merrily on their way toward another piece of bunting. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati are playing improved ball but the Philadelphia Blue Jays apparently have run out of win-filled bird seed.

For the first time in a number of years it appears that the American League doormat on the Fourth of July could wave a pennant in October.

For example, the Detroit Tigers were in the cellar a week ago. They traveled east, won ten out of fourteen and returned to Detroit in the rarified altitude of fourth place.

Not One Chuckle

Although it was most amusing to the Tigers, the Washington Senators couldn't get a single chuckle out of the performance. For one day they were in a first place tie and then they met the Tigers. Four straight losses dropped them back to third.

On the other hand the Browns were in the drivers' seat when they came east and instead of gaining—they retreated and the Yanks are now steering the American League wagon.

Although on paper the Philadelphia A's don't look like world-beaters Connie Mack has a sneaking suspicion he might see another World Series from the players' bench—and there is little to indicate that he is too far off.

Although the other clubs maintain that the Yanks are on top just because they have the winning habit—they've got a powerful good habit. Jimmy Dykes' Chisox proved the Yanks were just another club by beating them three straight, but before Dykes became too windy the Sox knocked his boys off four straight.

How They Stand American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	17	10	.630	—
St. Louis	18	15	.545	2
Washington	16	14	.533	3
Philadelphia	15	15	.500	3 1/2
Detroit	15	17	.469	4
Boston	14	16	.467	4 1/2
Cleveland	14	18	.438	5 1/2
Chicago	13	17	.433	5 1/2

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	21	9	.700	—
Pittsburgh	16	10	.615	3
Cincinnati	17	12	.586	3 1/2
Philadelphia	13	14	.481	6 1/2
New York	13	17	.433	8
Brooklyn	13	17	.433	8
Boston	14	19	.424	8 1/2
Chicago	9	18	.333	10 1/2

THE RED CROSS Chapter of the 20th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, Ky., in the first month of 1944, handled cases involving 560 officers and enlisted men.

Escaped PW's Commit No Sabotage

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah—That no prisoner of war has committed an act of sabotage during his period of freedom following escape is one of the salient facts in a statement by Maj. Gen. David McCoach, Jr., Commanding General of the Ninth Service Command.

Effectiveness of the arrangements for recapture and close co-ordination between Army personnel, local police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation following an escape is noted from the fact that very few prisoners have been at large more than 48 hours, the General added.

As to the handling and utilization of prisoners of war, the General stated the United States is adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929. Prisoners are treated humanely and fairly, as soldiers of an opposing army and not criminals, but strict discipline is maintained and in no instance are prisoners pampered. The General summarizes the treatment as "fair but firm."

In 99 base camps and 98 branch camps for prisoners of war in the United States, there are interned 133,547 Germans, 50,133 Italians and 347 Japanese. These prisoners are required, within certain limitations, to work in order to assist in alleviating the manpower shortage. Working at least eight hours a day for six days a week, they are used primarily on Army posts, camps and stations for housekeeping and maintenance work, but they also are used to alleviate acute manpower shortages in essential work if free American labor is unavailable.

When the contractor has obtained a certification from the War Food Administration, if his is an agricultural project, or the War Manpower Commission if it is other essential labor, such certifications stating there is no free American labor available, the war prisoners are assigned. The contractor pays the stated prevailing wage to the Treasury of the United States and the prisoners are paid their regular wages by the War Department, which are on the following schedule pursuant to the Geneva Convention and collateral agreements made with the enemy:

Officer prisoners except Japanese:

42 Words of WAC Praise Worth \$25

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—In connection with the second anniversary of the Women's Army Corps, Camp Livingston's newspaper, The Communicator, offered a \$25.00 prize for the best GI writing on the subject: "Why I Am Proud of the WAC." Pvt. B. I. Magdovitz won with forty-two heart-felt words. He wrote: "No nylons, no nuttin'—just GI miseries. And no draft board to 'encourage' them. What else could a fellow feel toward a gal like that than pride? Betty'll come marching home beside her Johnny, with her head high, chin out—'cause she's doing her job."

Lieutenants, \$20 a month; captains, \$30; majors and above, \$40. Japanese officers are paid \$5 less in each grade. Enlisted men prisoners receive an allowance of 10 cents per day for toilet articles and a work allowance of 80 cents a day when performing labor, but a prisoner is paid less than 80 cents a day when he produces less than he should have produced during his working time or when he works less than a full day.

Prisoners are never permitted to have money in their possession but receive their allowance and pay in coupons redeemable for merchandise at the canteen, and at the discretion of the prisoner, his allowance may be placed to his credit in a trust fund maintained for him.

Van Dorn Sergeant Wins Certificate

CAMP VAN DORN, Miss.—The unusual and outstanding honor, the Expert Infantryman Certificate, has been awarded to Sgt. Wilson C. White, Company "E," 255th Infantry, 63rd "Blood and Fire" Division.

To receive such an award it was necessary for Sergeant White to be "tops" and qualify in such things as individual weapon, transition firing, crew served weapon, grenade course, as well as complete familiarization firing, the prescribed twenty-five mile march, physical fitness test, infiltration course, participation in close combat course, and cities course.

Jingled Gas Lessons

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—The roadside form of advertising popularized so highly by a shaving soap manufacturer has been adopted by the chemical warfare section of the 20th Armored Division, Maj. Eugene H. Turner, division chemical warfare officer, disclosed.

The new gas instruction method was devised by Pvt. Elvin B. Allen, of the 20th Tank Battalion Service Company, who prepared jinglets and signs designed to instruct his fellow soldiers in gas warfare without resorting to the usual stodgy lecture method.

Allen's signs have been placed at road sides where the Army traffic is heaviest, and where passing GIs can hardly fail to see them.

Some of the jingles are:

Smell like
Geraniums
But soon it'll bite
Don't be fooled
It's Lewisite.

Smells like
Flypaper
Makes you Heave
Put on your Mask

It's time to leave.
Chloropierin.

Garlic
Horseradish
Don't Be an Ass
Look Out, Bub,
It Is
Blister Gas.
Mustard.

New Hay
Cut Corn
Watch Out
Or Gabriel Will Blow
His Horn.
It's Phosgene.

Veterans Think Job-Preference Should Be Theirs

NEW YORK—That veterans should have job preference was the opinion of 73 per cent of the ex-service men recently questioned by a trade publication in this and the Chicago areas.

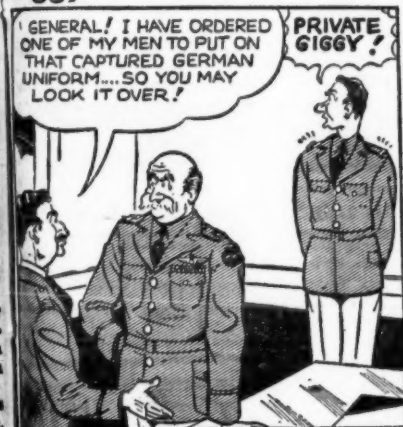
Personal interviews conducted at random among medically discharged men now back at work showed that "most were vehement" in their belief that persons who served with the armed forces should have first choice in post-war jobs.

Some of the veterans foresaw a resurgence of gangsterism and racketeering if jobs were not forthcoming; others predicted another march on Washington. "Ex-service men will get what they want; there are too many to get pushed around" seemed to be the sum of opinion.

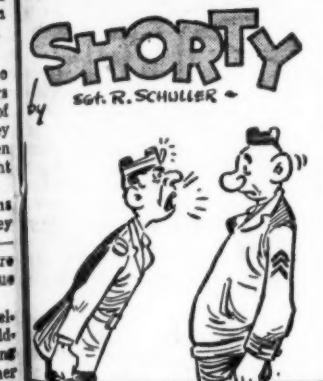
The 27 per cent who did not believe that veterans should have job preference defended their stand, saying that it was the Selective Service boards that determined who was to fight and who was to remain. The welfare of the nation depended on jobs for all, they said, and chaos would inevitably follow were any one large group in the U. S. to suffer from unemployment.

All wanted private enterprise to provide their jobs but 14 per cent thought the Government should supply civil service employment if industry did not or could not come through. In the event of too few jobs, 10 per cent wanted the thirty-hour week, while 15 per cent suggested an emergency relief program with increased unemployment and old-age benefits.

Giggy



Cpl. Art Gates, Keesler Field, Miss.



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Quality

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Dept. A-454

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I'M TOO POOLED OUT TONIGHT TO EVEN LOOK AT THOSE DISHES



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ROYAL CROWN COLA
Best by Taste-Test!

ENJOY A "QUICK-UP" AT YOUR PX



Nice Work—if You Can Get It

HUNTER FIELD, Ga. — Having heard vaguely of men being discharged from the Army and permitted to resume essential civilian occupations, a young Savannah negro recently appeared at the Hunter Field office of Red Cross Field Director, Mr. Eugene T. Thompson.

Sporting a zoot suit and wide-

The Mess Line

Said the lawyer to his client: Remember—anything you say will be held against you.

Almost before he finished, the client shouted: Betty Grable!

On modern dairy farms today They're using new machines, they say, But I'll bet the cows sit down and pray And hope they use the udder way.

For Hitler's tombstone: This is definitely my last territorial demand.

Son: What does it mean when the paper says some man went to the convention as a delegate-at-large? Dad: It means his wife didn't go with him.

Didja hear about the ram that committed suicide? He heard Frank Sinatra sing "There'll Never Be Another You."

Two Army pilots shot down in the Pacific were floating on a rubber raft when they saw a Jap submarine rise to the surface. One pilot waved. "That's the stuff," said his comrade. "Get 'em close to us and we'll ram them."

She drank to the Army
She drank to the Navy
To Victory—
Hang the expense!
They later found her
Down Under the table
All out
For national defense!

Cannibal Cook: Shall I boil the missionary, chief?
Chief: Certainly not. He's a friar.

Animals are superior to people.
Put thirty horses in a race and fifty thousand people turn out to see it.
Put thirty people in a race and not one horse would go out to see it.

brimmed hat, the visitor requested information about how he could get a "dependency discharge." A bit wary because of the man's attire, Mr. Thompson inquired as to the stranger's draft status. "I'm gonna be inducted next week at Fort Jackson and I want to have my papers ready to get out of the Army when I get there," was the reply.

Pole-Sitting Bealemen Hoist Flag

CAMP BEALE, Calif.—Flagpole at Camp Beale's division headquarters, unused since the departure of the 13th armored division, was placed in use again last week by two sergeants of the 81st infantry division signal company.

An 82-foot steel flagpole had been erected in front of division headquarters, but there was no rope with which to raise the colors.

Several attempts were made to scale the pole by shinnying, but all climbers were forced to give up at the 65-foot level. At this stage Maj. Leo V. Merle, Jr., division signal officer, designated M/Sgt. James Kaegy, S/Sgt. M. A. Lyerly, and Sgt. Leo V. Smith to attempt the task with scaling ladders.

A 20-foot ladder was placed against the base. Lyerly and Kaegy began the slow ascent, with Smith doing the ground work. From the 20-foot height six 10-foot scaling

ladders, made for the purpose, were lashed to the pole until they reached the top.

With safety belts clinging to the pole, the men moved cautiously, lashing a new section of ladder to the pole each time they reached the end of the old one.

As a reward for the efforts in reaving the halyard, these same three signalmen were given the honor of raising Old Glory to the top of the pole.

RESIDENTS OF Bucharest, Rumania, have been ordered by the Mayor to store a three-day supply of drinking water, in anticipation of Allied bombing raids.



—Pvt. Chas. Cartwright, ERTC, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

"The government rejected it as unfit for parachutes."

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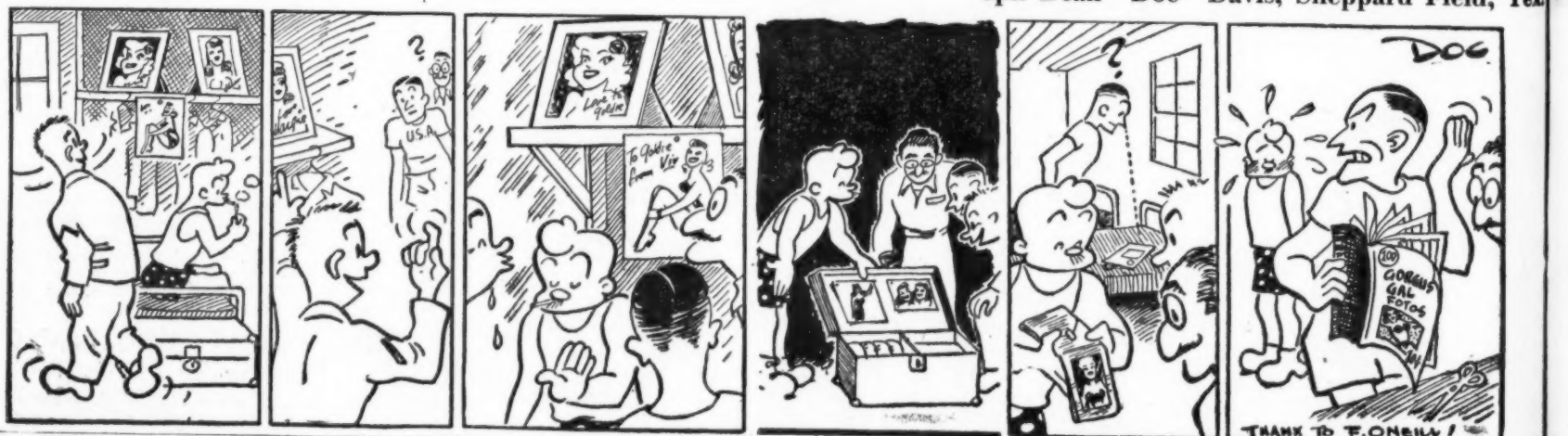
Pvt. Eightball



Cpl. Lin Streeter, 2d Inf 4th Div



Pvt. Goldie Brick



Private Van Dorn

Robbie, 99th Infantry Division, Camp Maxey, Tex.



Sicily and Southern Italy

Sicily and southern Italy were called the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies before Italy became a unified modern state. Now the islands in the Mediterranean area have welded the Two Sicilies into one with fire and steel.

Geologists say that Sicily and southern Italy belong together, though nature separated them ages ago. General Eisenhower's Yanks, crossing the Strait of Messina, followed the route of the Romans, of the Norman, and of Garibaldi. What are these regions of southern Italy like? What are Yanks finding that is familiar and just like home, and what that is new and foreign?

One of the surprises, for those who expected the "sunny Italy" of tourist posters, is the weather. Sicily never freezes, but the mountaintops are sometimes covered with snow. Southern Italy, with its jagged spine of Apennine Mountains reaching 6,400 feet, has a severe winter of sudden frosts, especially in the mountains along the Adriatic coast.

Although southern Italy and Sicily are largely agricultural, they have many farmhouses. Instead of small farms, much of the land is in large estates. Hired farm workers live in the houses and go daily to fields miles away. This practice causes rural areas to have a deserted aspect during the Yanks. The desolation of Sicily is increased by the sulfur mines, which once supplied all of the world's sulphur.

A Yank invited into a peasant's home is likely to see a large family living in one or two rooms with pigs in the yard, and children wearing rock-ribbed amulets to ward off the evil eye. A rich Neapolitan or Palermitan might entertain him in the courtyard of a palace. Sicily, granary of the ancient world, was the mythical home of the Cyclopes and birthplace of agriculture. Today a combination orchard-vineyard, more fertile than the soil of southern Italy. Citrus, grapes, and olives are the crops.

Yanks in Sicily may forget their long enough to take a ride in the traditional two-wheeled, high-decorated, donkey-pulled carts. The narrow sides of these carts carry the history of Sicily in original paintings. The favorite scenes are these "moving pictures" deal with days of Norman occupation, when the island was in flower.

Southern Italy has few forests, a dense vegetation. This baldness extends to the mountains.

One reason for the intermittent flooding and drying up of the many short rivers during the winter rains and summer droughts. It also explains why a moderate rainfall on certain soils produces seas of mud.

In two areas of southern Italy, agriculture is outstandingly successful. Stony Apulia, heel of the Italian boot, is known for its grapes and olives; few places in the world rival Apulia for output of olive oil in proportion to area. The green crescent of Campania around Naples yields abundant crops from its fertile volcanic soil. In peacetime it supports the highest population density in Italy, one of the highest in the world.

Noticeable to a nature-loving Yank is the scarcity of song birds. At night the cicadas and other insects set up their shrill repetitive drone. Also heard in the night are mandolins and soft singing, or the boisterous music of the tarantella—traditional dance of southern Italy—a lovers' quarrel and reconciliation set to the dance.

Ageless marionette and Punch-and-Judy shows abound both in Sicily and southern Italy. Puppet-hero of Naples is Scaramuccia, a quarrelsome, cowardly braggart. Live actors take part in the many town festivals. Background of most of these celebrations is religious. Delicacies are eaten, wine is drunk, and men and women dance in the streets.

Though the average elevation is 1,700 feet, most of the cities are situated at, or near, sea level. The largest cities—Naples, Palermo, Catania, Bari, Messina—are all ports. Along the coast are many smaller ports, several resorts—Sorrento, Capri, Amalfi, Mondello—and fishing villages whose inhabitants live on fruttu di mare—"fruit of the sea." Caltanissetta, with about 50,000 people, and Foggia, with 61,000, are the area's largest inland towns.

Sicily is about the size of Vermont. The area of Italy south of Rome is more than three times as large, approximating the area of Maine. Nearly all the interior is occupied by jumbled hills and mountains. Villages perch on almost inaccessible crags. Some lowland coastal regions are malarial swamps.

For centuries Italy, divided by its geographical barriers, remained split up in small warring states, prey to foreign conquerors.

Through 2,500 years nature has vied with man in keeping Italy and Sicily turbulent. Vesuvius and Etna, two of the world's most active volcanoes, continually threaten Naples, Catania, and a host of villages built within range of their craters. Buried Pompeii at Vesuvius' feet is evidence of what might happen to them. Earthquakes have wrecked Catania, Messina, Reggio Calabria, and many other towns.

At least one-eighth of the area of Sicily and southern Italy is uninhabitable wastelands; most of this is in the mountains. The frightfulness as a battleground of the snow-covered mountain snarls of "sunny Italy" surprised even those of the Yanks who had once vacationed in this southern California of Europe. The fighting there is a vertical warfare—up one mountain after another. "Over the top" meant over the mountain top until the Anzio beachhead introduced American forces to the coastal plain south of Rome.

Quiz Answers

(See "Army Quiz," Page 2)

1. Brig. Gen. Dean C. Strother, of the AAF.
2. B.
3. False. A helicopter can remain stationary in the air.
4. C.
5. The Navy's three top admirals, Ernest J. King, "Cominch,"—Commander in Chief of the U. S. fleet; Chester W. Nimitz, "Cinpac,"—Commander in Chief in the Pacific; William F. Halsey, "Comsopac,"—Commander in the South Pacific.
6. B.
7. American forces crossed the Straits of Messina and made the first landings on Sept. 3, 1943.
8. C.
9. B.
10. Planes are able to tune their radios to the broadcast from any specific station and follow the radio waves to their source.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, told a Queensland official of the Commonwealth Council of the British & Foreign Bible Society, laying his hand on the Bible: "However tired I may be, I never go to bed without reading a portion of this book."

Classified Section

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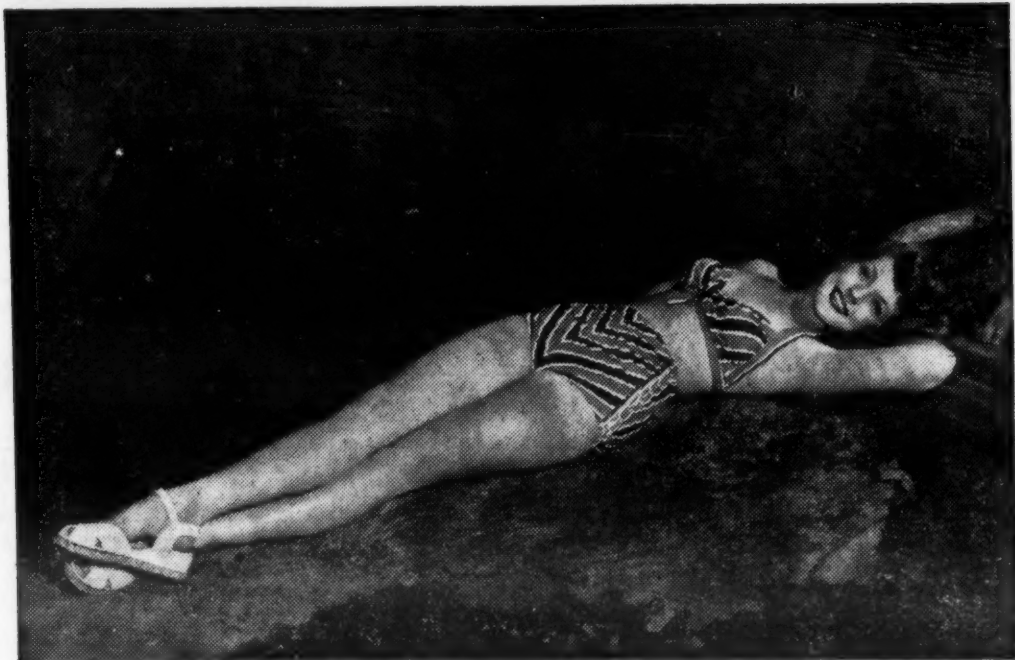
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WHERE ARE THE YANKS?



Southern Italy and Sicily prior to 1861 were known as the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Only two miles separate the toe of the mainland and the Island which geologists say were once joined. Italy, without large resources, is an agricultural land. Yanks, however, will miss the farmhouse of the American scene because Italian farmers usually live in towns. Sicily was the granary of the ancient world. Today it is flecked with orchards and vineyards as well as farms. Its sulphur deposits were the leading source of world supply until the Texas-Louisiana deposits were discovered.



COOL lake waters makes one think of swimmin', fishin' and boatin'. The gal in the foreground is Anne Gwynn. She makes you think.

Employment Feature Of Kaiser Plan

NEW YORK—Henry J. Kaiser has suggested a plan for the establishment of 3,000 to 5,000 air terminals which is aimed at providing jobs for thousands of "air-minded" men returning from war service and would at the same time create an immediate market for private airplane manufacturers.

The plan suggests the creation of a non-profit corporation to direct "personal airplane operations" at the terminals. The cost of the project would be approximately \$150,000,000 and it would provide employment for 4,500,000 persons.

Local Enterprises

While no definite scheme of finance was suggested, the plan would entail the establishment of 1,000 terminals of various classes, to be run as separate businesses, under the supervision of a large managing or operating company, and 2,000 to 4,000 air strips which would link the entire United States with "hops" of 25 to 50 miles, also to be local enterprises.

Mr. Kaiser's suggestion of employment for returned soldiers does not refer to the men needed to build the terminals and strips, but rather to permanent enterprisers, concessionaires and other personnel who would be located at the new terminals for the servicing, sale and repair of aircraft. Associated with this would be facilities for servicing automobiles, the sale of gasoline, refreshment, and lodging facilities, and also the operation of flying schools.

D-Day, H-Hour Pinch Hit For Unknown Date

WASHINGTON—In answer to numerous inquiries from the press, the War Department gave the following information on the meaning and origin of "D-Day" and "H-hour":

These terms are used to designate the day and the hour of the start of an operation where the day and hour have not yet been determined, or where secrecy is essential.

Long before definite dates have been set, the timetable for an operation may be scheduled in detail by issuing orders for various steps in the operation to be carried out on D-day (or H-hour) minus (or plus) a certain number of days (hours, or minutes). At an appropriate time, a subsequent order is issued to subordinate commanders informing them of the date and time of D-day and H-hour.

Bill of Rights

(Continued from Page 1)
passed by both Senate and House are those providing for increased hospital facilities; speedy settlements of claims and other protections for disabled veterans, whose cause comes first in the consideration of all service men; streamlined and effective unemployment service; vocational training; a board to review discharges, with all of these functions placed under the U. S. Veterans Administration so that service men will have but one agency to go to to ascertain their rights.

Army Ups Big Gun, Ammunition Orders

WASHINGTON. — Looking ahead to the invasion and the necessity of blasting the Nazis out from Fortress Europe, the Army has stepped up its orders for big guns and ammunition 400 to 1000 per cent. over its current requisitions.

Ordnance plants will turn out 4 or 5 times as much ammunition for

155 mm weapons during the summer as they are now making. Shell production for other artillery pieces will also rise; the total dollar-volume increase amounting to \$750,000,000 for the remainder of this year and for 1945.

Matching the increased production of ammunition will be a larger quantity of guns and howitzers—especially the 155 howitzer, the 155 "Long Tom" gun, the 8-inch gun, and the 240 mm weapon.

Overseas Yanks Want 'Name' Merchandise

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS,

Central Pacific Area—American soldiers are encountering rationing problems much the same as civilians back home, according to a report by Col. D. J. Sabini, head of the CPA post exchange system, who is finding it increasingly difficult to supply the GI's with items they preferred on the Mainland.

The exchange service in each theater of operations is allotted a number of watches, fountain pens, radios, radio batteries and other desired products according to its size and the number of soldiers it serves, but the service men want only the best and insist on "name" brands of merchandise.

"Expense is no object to a great many soldiers if it will get them some article with which they are familiar and which they prefer to a strange item," Colonel Sabini said.

Other obstacles have arisen due to the shortages of some merchandise carried by the Army exchange service, resulting from the large demand and immediate sale of the articles once they reach here.

Supplies are replenished in a short time, however, and this is remarkable when it is realized that some 5,800 different pieces of merchandise are handled by the CPA exchange service. In one class, two years elapsed before an ordered shipment of electric irons came through from the Mainland, but in most other instances similar items reach here as soon as they are allotted and shipping space becomes available.

First choice on scarce articles is always given to men stationed on far outposts and newly-won atolls in the Central Pacific area.

War Summary

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Frank Merrill's Raiders, a forced march of 100 miles through the mountains, hit Myitkyina, a Jap railway center in Northern Burma, late last week.

The capture of Myitkyina, the largest city in Northern Burma, will reopen an overland route to China and is likely to change the whole complexion of operations in Burma, as well as making possible the sending of multiplied supplies to the forces operating in China.

The Chinese force approaching from the west captured the town of Chefang, and cut the Burma Road at that point, thus cutting off a principal source of supplies for Japs in Southern China. Monsoon conditions have quieted operations in the Imphal area, though two counterattacks have been turned back by British forces, with heavy losses to the attackers.

Japs Checked In China

In Central China the situation looks decidedly better. Loyang, vested by the Japs, is still in Chinese hands, and enemy progress in the area has been checked. Chinese counter attacks have cleared Japanese threats to large cultural areas in northwest China.

In the South Pacific air attacks on Rabaul and Truk have been continued, and bombings have been made at a new point on the Islands in the Schouten Group. Yanks have expanded the bridgeheads won last week on Wakde.

Allied bombers from the Indian ocean have attacked Soerabaya, one of the Jap key bases in Netherlands East Indies.

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General Douglas MacArthur

"THANKS,"
SAY THE YANKS,
"FOR BATTLE BABY!"

"... strictly on the GI ball."
— Cpl. Ted Ralph, Tunisia

"... almost as welcome in our company as pay day."
— Lt. James P. O'Donnell, Great Britain

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— Pfc. DeWitt M. Gates, India

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